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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Mixed Incidents, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Matter for the family.

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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1877. NO. 124.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether addressed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH FOR 1876.

The COMMERCIAL of SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, will contain its Eighth Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the Preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fifteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.

SALES AND RESALES OF PETROLEUM in the Oil Regions.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE for Four Years past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Provisions, Butter, Hay, Potatoes, etc., etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable.

The Prices Current for Crude and Refined Oils are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Statistics for reference. An Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room on or before FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL BE ATTENDED TO.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Bills Passed Finally in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1877.

The Senate met at eleven o'clock.

The act repealing the act authorizing the appointment of constables in Pittsburgh, and to set repealing the Local Option law of Glenfield borough, were returned from the committee with negative recommendations.

The following bills were reported favorably:

For the relief of B. F. Kennedy.

Prohibiting persons interested in contracts from being suitors for county or city officers.

Relating to the appointment and duties of Supreme Court reporters.

For relief of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

Relative to commitments by courts to workhouses.

Permitting defendants to testify in criminal cases.

To facilitate collection of debts.

To enable citizens of this State to foreclose corporation mortgages.

Authorizing common pleas courts to direct the holding of inquests in cases of lunatics or habitual drunkards by prothonotaries.

Extending the jurisdiction of orphans' courts.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Gilfillan, an act to aid the collection of taxes, and to allow creditors to receive their claims on property sold at tax sales, upon the payment of taxes and costs.

By Mr. Clarke, authorizing the Governor to appoint sealers of weights and measures in the several counties.

The following bills passed finally:

An act relating to the service of notice of time and place of meeting of arbitrators.

An act authorizing the appointment of a sealer of weights and measures for the county of Washington.

An act requiring the prothonotaries of the several courts of common pleas in this Commonwealth to keep separate dockets in certain cases.

An act to regulate and make uniform the annual reports of inspectors of State penitentiaries and county prisons, the information therein required, to whom addressed, and the time to be embraced in said reports.

An act relating to the service of notice of time and place of meeting of arbitrators.

An act granting an annuity to Daniel Small, formerly of York county, now of Schuylkill county, a soldier of the late war with England, in 1812.

An act requiring the prothonotaries of the several courts of common pleas in this commonwealth to keep separate dockets in certain cases.

The bill creating a State board of health was laid over.

Mr. Gazzam's bill authorizing the appointment of women corporators in first-class corporations was ruled off the calendar on constitutional grounds.

The following appointments were confirmed: Sylvanus Stall, Pittsburgh; George F. Wolf, Millerstown; D. R. Cushman, North East; Hiram J. Cuntze, Erie; J. B. Alexander, Reynoldsville, as notaries public.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

Bills were reported favorably as follows: An act refunding to banks taxes illegally collected.

Fixing the term of office of assessors for valuation of property hereafter elected at three years.

Repealing supplement to act incorporating the Susquehanna Boom Company.

An act for the establishment of new counties.

Mr. Hubn introduced a bill to equalize taxation on all companies and corporations. His bill was submitted to and approved by the Governor and heads of departments.

Gross receipts are taxed instead of dividends.

The Senate bill relating to the execution of trusts by corporations passed second reading.

Mr. Long called up the Ohio River Improvement bill, and in a vigorous and forcible speech advocated its prompt passage. He was opposed by Mr. Wise, of Greene county, and Mr. McElroy, of Washington, who wanted it postponed ostensibly for information, but confessed, when sharply pushed by Mr. Long, that they wanted it defeated.

The morning hour expired before the matter was settled, and the bill goes over till Wednesday, when it will doubtless pass. The Allegheny county delegation, excepting Stone, all favor it.

Messrs. Schnatterly, Zern and Graham also advocated the passage of the bill.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. McElroy, an act licensing engineers of stationary steam engines of over sixty horse power.

By Mr. Graham, an act to consolidate, revise and amend the laws relating to criminal proceedings and pleadings.

By Mr. Mitchell, an act enabling passenger railway companies to carry freight.

By Mr. Long, an act making appropriations in the support of colored soldiers' orphans' schools.

Also, fixing salaries of Supreme Court Judges.

Also, amending the law of 1874 for the better security of life and property from damages by coal and petroleum oils.

The Bituminous Coal Mine Ventilation bill passed second reading with amendments.

An act to revise, amend and consolidate the existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes and county, borough and township rates and levies.

An act providing for the revision of the several statutes by three commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Authorizing commissioners of counties and municipalities to appoint inspectors of coal and deputy inspectors of salt works.

The Governor gave a reception to-night, which was largely attended by Senators, members and many distinguished persons.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Subject of Specie Payments.

Grant Preparing His Message on the Subject.

First Day's Work in the Count.

Scenes and Incidents in the Joint Convention

DOINGS OF TRIPARTITE TRIBUNAL.

Report on Florida Case Expected by Tuesday Next.

Speculations as to Action in Florida's Case.

Chances Favor Hayes Getting the Vote

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1877.

Grant's Promised Specie-Payment Message.

President Grant this morning visited the Treasury Department for the purpose of collecting some additional data necessary in the preparation of his forth-coming special message on the subject of an early resumption of specie payments, the features of which have already been foreshadowed in these dispatches. The President held a short conference with Assistant Secretary Conant on the subject, and on his return to the Executive office commenced the formal preparation of his message. To-day, in conversation with the writer of this dispatch, the President stated that he hoped to have the rough draft of his message prepared in time to submit at the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. He had not determined how long would be his message to Congress, but would decide that point after consulting with his Cabinet advisers. The President has read carefully various communications on his proposition or an early resumption of specie payments, and feels rather encouraged over the elaborate discussion of the question provoked by the exposition of his views as given in these dispatches of last Sunday night. It is possible that the message will be sent to Congress on Monday next.

The Work of Yesterday.

The proceedings preliminary to the declaration of President and Vice President of the United were conducted to-day with creditable decorum. At an early hour the crowd began to wend their way toward the capitol, and by ten o'clock all accessible portions of the interior of the capitol were thronged. Those in possession of tickets were admitted to the House wing of the building, and at least an hour before the time of meeting of the joint committee the galleries were densely crowded. Among those assembled were Mrs. Secretary Fish, Sir Edward and Lady Thornton and Miss Thornton, Don Mamuel Freyre, Peruvian Minister, and Senora Freyre, Senor Mantilla, the Spanish Minister, and lady, and the Japanese Minister. The President has been represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant and lady. In the other galleries was a brilliant assemblage of the beauty and fashion of the capital. As the crowd assembled there, two-thirds were ladies. There was much confusion and impatience in the hall preceding the arrival of the Senate. Shortly after one o'clock the Senate was announced, the Representatives rising, and led by their Sergeant-at-arms, entered the hall, Vice President Ferry leaning on the arm of Secretary Gorham, followed by the Doorkeeper of the Senate carrying a mahogany box containing the packets of electoral votes of the State. A guard of six policemen were in attendance to insure the safety of the valuable contents. Next came Senator Hamlin, resting on the arm of Sherman, Conkling and Howe, Blaine and Wright, and other Senators following. Senator Morton, whose physical condition prevented him from coming in with the body, arrived after all were seated. Vice President Ferry took the chair, and in a calm, deliberate voice called the joint convention to order, and proceeded in a formal manner to open the votes and passed them over to the tellers to be read and counted. At the beginning it was evident, upon the faces of all, that the solemnity of the occasion was deeply felt by the closest attention was given to the reading of the papers. On the floor of the House were many distinguished personages, among them Associate Justices Field and Miller of the Tribunal, the counsel of the two parties before the tribunal, Secretaries Chandler, Robeson, Tyner and Cameron, Governor Hartranft, General Sherman, George Bancroft, ex-Senator Fenton and others.

After the first sense of solemnity had passed, some impatience was shown. Blaine nervously moved about in his seat; Conkling was reading his last speech in the *Record*; Morton followed every word with the closest attention; Logan was meditating upon the necessity of politics; Burnside rubbed his eye with the head of his cane; Sherman nervously stroked his mustache; Hamlin studied the beautiful designs in the ceiling; Wallace took in every word as if success depended upon his vigilance; Garfield wrote letters; Wood kept up a perpetual smile; Judge Kelley looked with a profound sense of the importance of the issue; Hewitt stroked his brow as if summing up the results of the campaign; Edmunds had his dry joke with those about him; Field was rehearsing his objections to the Florida vote.

Upon reaching Florida and the reading of the voluminous documents from that State and the objections, attention was again centered in the proceedings at the desk. Here the proceedings terminated for the present. It must be said of Vice President Ferry that he has received unbounded praise from all parties for the dignified and impartial manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the convention, and fully sustained the high character he has won for himself in the Senate. It is thought that the Tribunal will be ready to report the result of their deliberations to the two houses by Tuesday, and that the joint convention will assemble next day to finally declare what action has been taken.

Speculations as to the Florida Decision.

There are various speculations as to the result of the Florida case before the tribunal. The anxiety of the Democrats is mainly as to whether the tribunal will decide in favor of the Hayes electors on the ground that they only have the certificate contemplated by the letter of the law as of the State, the action of the Supreme Court and of the present Governor coming after the expiration of the time in which the whole subject was to be settled by constitutional limitation. It is possible that this will be the action taken, in which event Hayes will receive the votes of Florida. Should the tribunal go back of the returns and give a careful investigation of the details incident to the election and the result of the vote, it would establish a dangerous precedent, and to speak of the intermingle controversy. Both cases will be handled by the ablest legal talent in the country, probably not second to the famous trial of Aaron Burr. The Democratic managers in the House had evidently fully prepared themselves, and submitted their objections rapidly for a time. Hasson, Sargent and several other Republicans were busily occupied in getting their counter objections, which, however, were filed, and the case of both parties is fairly before the tribunal for adjudication.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1877.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION—MORE OF THE MADDOX STORY.

The Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in counting the electoral vote, to-day recalled Maddox, who had read an explanation of his refusal to respond to questions yesterday. The refusal was because of his disinclination to commit a breach of faith. He asked for delay that Governor Wells might make a full statement, but as the Governor did not, witness was now ready to answer, and said: Before Governor Wells wrote the letter to him he had a conversation with the Governor, with regard to the political situation and the difficulties with the Returning Board; the Governor proposed that witness should go to Washington and explain the situation; he concluded he would write a general letter to witness as confidential, and he also wrote another letter to a friend in Washington; when witness arrived at Wells' office, next morning, one letter was finished and he was writing the other. Witness brought away the letter to him open and the other sealed. It was addressed to Senator West, but had never been delivered.

Governor Wells said his life was in danger as he had a very difficult job on hand and did not see how he could get through with it. Mr. Wells stated he would like to serve his party in making the return in favor of Hayes, but would not take the risk unless paid for it. The majority was very heavy, too much for him to handle, and he did not know where to commence to throw out. He said the probability was he would have to throw out the vote of New Orleans, on the ground, as witness thought he meant, of necessity. Wells asked him to go to Washington, see influential men and obtain protection for him, and also to see whether he could not get the required money to satisfy him. Wells said he ought to have $1,000,000. Witness showed to the President and Secretary Cameron the two letters addressed to him by Governor Wells. He told the Secretary that Governor Wells wanted money, but the Secretary declined to have anything to go with the matter; the money Governor Wells required was to protect him; the programme was that the vacancy on the Returning Board should be filled, and Governor Wells should resign in anger on that account. The witness did not know that there was any special arrangements between him and Governor Wells about the details, but witness was required to submit the plan which would be acceptible.

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Witness had no conversation with General Anderson on the subject of selling out the Returning Board, but Governor Wells said he wanted money, and would have money because it was the last chance he would have. The matter of the sale of the State was discussed on the 19th of November between Governor Wells and himself.

In reply to the question whether he testified in his direct examination, that he was sure Colonel Casey said to him Csandler wanted him to see about the political situation in Louisiana, witness replied in the affirmative; this was before witness left for New Orleans in his capacity as revenue officer. He was satisfied Colonel Pickett told him he had written Colonel Zacharie, a Democrat of New Orleans, saying witness was a dangerous man, and to beware of him. Witness was compelled to his continued business relations with Colonel Pickett.

Mr. Lawrence cross examined Maddox, who said: Yesterday in the interview with Cameron, he told the latter that Governor Wells wanted one million dollars, but the Secretary declined to have anything to do with the proposition.

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Q.—Did Governor Wells say anything to you about going to New York? A.—No. Q.—Did he tell you to see Colonel Pickett? A.—No. Q.—Or to see any leading Democrats? A.—No. That was not necessary, as what I did was of my own motion or joint motion of Wells and myself. Q.—Did Mr. Wells speak to you of the necessity of incurring expenses to show electoral frauds in Louisiana? A.—I do not think he did, but Governor Wells said he must have money.

Mr. Lawrence said he asked the questions to show that there had been a variety of transactions between witness and Wells, and that part of a general conspiracy to raise money regardless of the means by which it was to be done. During the late war the witness was in the secret service, and frequently gave information to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and had conversations with persons on the Confederate side, including Jefferson Davis, in connection with the part of what was going on in the South. Q.—Why was the letter Governor Wells wrote to Senator West not delivered by you to him? A.—Because it could not be found after search, and I was not disposed to trust him. After I had received that letter from Governor Wells, I had a conversation with J. Alexander Wells, a brother of Governor Wells. Walker was considered a Whig Democrat. I talked with him about the election, but nothing was said about declaring the result. Walker was the person I principally operated when the second negotiation was attempted. He knew nothing about my arrangements with Wells, and my conversation with Walker and on reflection, I concluded not to deliver the letter Governor Wells wrote to Senator West. I discussed the contents of that letter with the party to whom I transferred it. Q.—Was there any arrangement between you and Colonel Pickett as to how much money you were to each get? A.—I do not know how much I was to get; that depended on circumstances. Colonel Pickett said he did not care about money except for certain purposes. Governor Wells returned to the committee room during the examination. The witness stated, in reply to questions by Mr. Burchard, that he had frequently enabled us to counsel Wells about the parish of Rapides, in which witness once owned a plantation. After getting through with their private talk, they had more room to discuss such questions. In their conversations Governor Wells spoke of the difficulties in the way and said that he served his party he ought to be paid for it. Witness did not know what reply he made to Governor Wells, but recollected that he asked Governor Wells about the parishes and of the difficulties of which Governor Wells had spoken. Witness did not think the Governor really wanted so much as a million dollars; witness agreed to represent the case.

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The witness having been interrogated relative to the telegram sent by him to C. M. Calvert, said it was understood between him and Governor Wells.

The word "hold," in the telegram to Governor Wells, signified that he was to hold the returns in such a situation as to make them available at will. The first negotiation failed. Governor Wells stated to witness he wanted for himself and General Anderson at least two hundred thousand dollars apiece and a smaller sum for the darkies or negroes on the Returning Board. When witness returned to New Orleans he had a conversation with Governor Wells about the failure of the negotiation. Witness received a dispatch from Colonel Pickett, saying the negotiations had failed, when Wells suggested to witness to endeavor to make some arrangement with the Democrats. The witness made an effort in that direction, but did not succeed. The idea of witness was, from what Wells said, that he would throw out votes to the best advantage, in order to produce a certain result which would depend on circumstances.

Witness had no conversation with General Anderson on the subject of selling out the Returning Board, but Governor Wells said he wanted money, and would have money because it was the last chance he would have. The matter of the sale of the State was discussed on the 19th of November between Governor Wells and himself.

In reply to the question whether he testified in his direct examination, that he was sure Colonel Casey said to him Csandler wanted him to see about the political situation in Louisiana, witness replied in the affirmative; this was before witness left for New Orleans in his capacity as revenue officer. He was satisfied Colonel Pickett told him he had written Colonel Zacharie, a Democrat of New Orleans, saying witness was a dangerous man, and to beware of him. Witness was compelled to his continued business relations with Colonel Pickett.

Mr. Lawrence cross examined Maddox, who said: Yesterday in the interview with Cameron, he told the latter that Governor Wells wanted one million dollars, but the Secretary declined to have anything to do with the proposition.

Mr. Field remarked he saw Governor Wells present, making private observations. Governor Wells replied he only wanted to hear the truth. Senator Sherman retired.

Q.—Did Governor Wells say anything to you about going to New York? A.—No. Q.—Did he tell you to see Colonel Pickett? A.—No. Q.—Or to see any leading Democrats? A.—No. That was not necessary, as what I did was of my own motion or joint motion of Wells and myself. Q.—Did Mr. Wells speak to you of the necessity of incurring expenses to show electoral frauds in Louisiana? A.—I do not think he did, but Governor Wells said he must have money.

Mr. Lawrence said he asked the questions to show that there had been a variety of transactions between witness and Wells, and that part of a general conspiracy to raise money regardless of the means by which it was to be done. During the late war the witness was in the secret service, and frequently gave information to President Lincoln and Secretary Seward, and had conversations with persons on the Confederate side, including Jefferson Davis, in connection with the part of what was going on in the South. Q.—Why was the letter Governor Wells wrote to Senator West not delivered by you to him? A.—Because it could not be found after search, and I was not disposed to trust him. After I had received that letter from Governor Wells, I had a conversation with J. Alexander Wells, a brother of Governor Wells. Walker was considered a Whig Democrat. I talked with him about the election, but nothing was said about declaring the result. Walker was the person I principally operated when the second negotiation was attempted. He knew nothing about my arrangements with Wells, in consequence of conversation with Walker and on reflection, I concluded not to deliver the letter Governor Wells wrote to Senator West. I discussed the contents of that letter with the party to whom I transferred it. Q.—Was there any arrangement between you and Colonel Pickett as to how much money you were to each get? A.—I do not know how much I was to get; that depended on circumstances. Colonel Pickett said he did not care about money except for certain purposes. Governor Wells returned to the committee room during the examination. The witness stated, in reply to questions by Mr. Burchard, that he had frequently enabled us to counsel Wells about the parish of Rapides, in which witness once owned a plantation. After getting through with their private talk, they had more room to discuss such questions. In their conversations Governor Wells spoke of the difficulties in the way and said that he served his party he ought to be paid for it. Witness did not know what reply he made to Governor Wells, but recollected that he asked Governor Wells about the parishes and of the difficulties of which Governor Wells had spoken. Witness did not think the Governor really wanted so much as a million dollars; witness agreed to represent the case.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, counsel for the Returning Board, said he desired that Governor Wells and General Anderson should be examined, as to matters to which witness has testified. The committee adjourned till to-morrow.

WELLS DISCOURAGES THE PICKETT AND MADDOX STORIES AS LIES—KELLOGG CORROBORATES HIM.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent gives the following report of an interview with J. Madison Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, in relation to the evidence given yesterday before the House committee. The correspondent asked Mr. Wells:

"Do you know John T. Pickett who has been telling a startling story of you?"

"I don't know John T. Pickett, and do not remember ever to have heard of that name before."

"Do you know J. H. Maddox?"

"Yes, very well. I have known him since the days of the Mexican war—that is, since 1846."

A copy of the letter, reading as follows: "You fully understand the situation. Can't you advise with me in relation thereto?" was then read to the prisoner.

Mr. Wells said: "I wrote such a letter to Maddox, but not in connection with the subject you have mentioned. The story, as it has been reported to me, is an infamous lie, baseless as it is malicious. I am anxious to be heard in defense, or at least to tell my story, and it has been the times comes perhaps I may be able to tell more than would be agreeable to my persecutors.

"You say I was to sell out for $1,000,000. Why, nonsense! One million dollars! No, not for $40,000,000 would I betray my party. This, sir, is a matter of principle, and I can only explain this series of damnable lies as part of a conspiracy to injure me. Witnesses were brought 400 miles to malign my character."

This put Governor Wells in a confidential humor, and with a broad grin he explained that if he had been in the selling out business, his friend Maddox was not the man to whom he should have confided the plan. As for Pickett, he was a myth, so far as he knew.

"Do you know what Littlefield has testified to?"

"Yes, I have heard an outline of his evidence. It is a part and parcel of the job to bring the Returning Board into disgrace. It is a trick to injure our reputation before Congress and the people of the country, but it will fail. I know it will. There is to be an exposure on the other side of the question in a few days that will settle many matters now in dispute, and their publishers were busily occupied in getting up counter objections, which, however, were filed, and the case of both parties is fairly before the tribunal for adjudication.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1877.

A religious exchange says that "the only way for a church to get good Christians is to raise them." Exactly; and bitter experience shows that the only way to get true statesmen is to raise them.

The *Post* is vastly concerned about carpet-bag Southern State debts. By the way, what does it think of the repudiated $12,000,000 debt of Democratic Mississippi, which matured in 1838? Was this, also, "a humane and just arrangement?"

Kansas follows suit in throwing over her old Senator and putting a new man in his place. The new man, when his term expires, will undoubtedly seek re-election, and then his own bitter medicine will come back to him and force itself down his unwilling throat.

Washington city is infested with pickpockets who have flocked thither for the purpose of operating on the crowds in attendance upon the counting of the electoral votes. They are supposed to be a portion of Count Mob Watterson's one hundred thousand unarmed Democratic patriots.

The London *Times* "longs for the time when reduced tariffs will enable America to avail herself more of English services." Exactly; and that is what the Democratic party is longing to do. Reduced tariffs would n t suit them half so well as no tariffs and free trade would make them supremely happy.

The Illinois Democrats of the blue ribbon stripe are in a state of mind about the election of Judge Davis. Their organs are complaining that the result is a Republican triumph, since the Judge has never declared that he had ceased to be a Republican and had become a Democrat. For once the party has blundered into a creditable act.

The New York papers give statistics showing that the general business of that city, since the first of January, is greater than for a similar period last year, and that there is much activity in manufacturers' interests everywhere. Banks are making large accumulations of legal tenders, and the outlook for the next few months is considered excellent.

Contracts on foreign account were made in New York on Tuesday, for between seven and twelve million pounds of ingot copper, sending prices up ⅜ to ⅜c per pound. It is conjectured that the purchasers are the French and Turkish Governments, and the purchase itself would seem to indicate that war, rather than peace, is to be the outcome of the present complications.

The reported discoveries of extensive customs frauds carried on by several eminent New York firms with the connivance and aid of United States consuls abroad, by means of undervaluation in the invoices have, there is reason to believe, been largely due to the revelations that were made, not long since, by the notorious Charles L. Lawrence, when he turned State's evidence.

The Philadelphia *North American* takes the right view of the defeat of the bill to remove the capital. It says:

The indefinite postponement of the bill to remove the capital was much better than submitting to the voters of the State a proposition asking them to add to the debt of Philadelphia five or six millions of dollars. When the Commonwealth wants its seat of government here we will welcome it. If that time never comes we can stand it. But certainly we don't propose to buy the honor at a fancy price.

General Crook is actively engaged in enlisting the sympathy of the Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, and has already had extended interviews with the leading men of the tribe. The term of enlistment of the allies already in service having expired, they are now being paid off and mustered out. The agency Sioux are evidently ripe for a general uprising against the hostiles, toward whom they have a very bitter feeling. Four hundred warriors have already been enrolled, and as soon as new enlistments commence a thousand will follow suit if asked.

The President, it seems, has expressed the opinion that parties in this country will have to be "rehabilitated," whatever that may mean. As the President probably knows less than any other man in public life in the United States about party politics, having never been in politics before he was elected President, his judgment as to the future of parties is not entitled to much weight. We have no doubt that he honestly entertains the views he has expressed; but they are the opinions of but one man, who cannot see a bit further into the millstone than other men.

A Democratic Washington correspondent calls the people's gallery of the House "the small-pox gallery," and speaks of its occupants as "the great unwashed." Well; there's a good deal more needs washing than skin and clothes—thoughts, morals and manners, for instance. Nor is small-pox by any means their special belonging; in fact Congress is college to them. They are taking a full course, and as all city populations are continually on the move, they will scatter over all parts of the country, and probably carry with them the measly Bourbon training they have gotten there.

Sifted down, the true inwardness of that Samoan annexation or protection scheme is, that a number of German firms have possession of the limited trade of the Samoan Archipelago; that some English and American firms want to oust them and get a foothold there, and that these enterprising people desire to use the power of the United States Government to further their ends. The possible products of the Samoan Archipelago are not worth much more than the cost of the notorious Steinberger expedition, and any scheme looking to a treaty or to annexation is simply a job which should be defeated without scruple.

The following old time Democratic maxims form mighty interesting reading just now:

"The large cities are the great sores of the Republic."—*Jefferson.*

"New York, that hot-bed of all iniquity."—*Benjamin Hazard.*

"Observe which way the large cities vote and vote the other side, and you will generally be right."—*Captain William Hawkins of Revolutionary fame, approved by Hon. Amasa Eddy (both Democrats).*

"Our only hope of liberty and good government, and the welfare of the Republic, are in the new States."—*Hon. Jesse S. Tyrtellot (Democrat).*

It was the "great sore" and "hot-bed of iniquity" that gave "highest cunning" Tilden the thirty-five votes on which he has been able to base his bogus claim to the Presidency.

The Philadelphia *Press* notes kindly the report of the Western Penitentiary, and says:

The report of the Western Penitentiary for 1876, just out, presents a strong argument and plea for the congregate system. The convicts now work in spacious, well ventilated and well lighted shops; attend school, showing themselves apt and grateful scholars, and worship steadily in the prison chapel. The income derived from their labor for 1876 was $45,000, or over sixty per cent. of the total running expenses of the institution for the year. Owing to this excellent management the keeping of a convict now costs one of the Western counties of the State but eight cents per day. Following out the development of this congregate system, whose end is reformatory as well as preventive, the board now project an "intermediate" prison—an idea which we trust the present year will see carried into execution.

LIFE INSURANCE.

It is announced in the New York papers that the Legislature of New York will undertake to revise the State legislation upon the matter of life insurance, and will pass a stringent law for the future regulation of life insurance companies. All right, as far as it goes; but such legislation can reach only to the companies doing business in that State or chartered under its laws.

As things at present stand every State in the Union has its own code of laws upon this subject, and in no two of them is this code the same. Massachusetts, probably, has the most stringent law, and the other States all follow their own sweet will in forming a part of a tangled and irreconcilable mass of crude legislation.

In this general variance in the details of life insurance management, it must happen, as it has happened heretofore in the matter of banking, that the weakest companies will seek shelter under the laws of those States which require the least of them. No one, of course, will be compelled to insure his life in these weak companies, and the duty of every man to insure in the strongest and best companies he can find may be freely admitted. Yet, it must be confessed, it is extremely difficult for men not familiar with such matters to determine which *is* the best and strongest company, and it must inevitably result that many will be induced, by various reasons, to insure in companies that are not only inherently weak but recklessly and dishonestly managed. Two years ago the man who would have dared to question the solvency of the Security Company of New York or the New Jersey Mutual would have been considered an idiot and a dolt, if not a malicious scoundrel, and even today, in the fierce light that has lately been thrown upon these institutions, the real condition of many now generally considered to be good and solvent, is one of those things that no fellow can find out. The holder of a policy may fall back upon the high character of the men at the head of the company he is insured in; but experience has demonstrated that this is no reliance at all. Annual statements are no better, for every suffering holder of a policy in a bad company has found out, to his cost, that figures *will* lie, or at least that they may be so set forth as to cover up the grossest frauds.

State supervision is a partial remedy for all this, but such supervision has never done more than to point out the rottenness of companies *after* the mischief is done. In fact we do not see how it *can* do more. A State officer cannot expose a company unless it is unsound, and that exposure merely cuts off public confidence in it. Those who have unwisely trusted in it are made none the better from the exposure.

We can see escape from this trouble only in three ways: First, in taking the whole matter of life insurance out of the hands of the States and putting it under the control of Congress. Second, in some plan of mutual co-operation between the States, by which some uniformity of plan can be obtained. And third, in patiently waiting until the weak companies are all weeded out, and the business brought into narrower compass and fewer as well as safer hands. The first of these is undersirable, and could hardly be brought about; the second is improbable if not impracticable; and the third, therefore, is all that is left to us. The evils of the present system must be left to work themselves out, as they will, in time; and the only hope that policy holders have is that the present untoward experienced may in the end serve to reveal the worthlessness of the companies that are really bad, and furnish some clear and decisive method of determining which are worthy of confidence and which are not.

Just think of a woman suffrage petition to Congress with seven thousand names signed to it! It is a great pity that there cannot be scraped up in this country seven thousand women who are so foolish or inconsiderable as to place themselves in the attitude of suffrage shriekers.—*Courier-Journal.*

Will this flippant idiot explain why, if men are born with certain inalienable rights to the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness, women are not born thus also? Is it not a relic of barbarism that another than one's-self shall define his or her sphere? If the ballot in the hands of men has been the means of growth and education to them, why withhold it from women? Do they need less culture, or do the burdens of life fall less heavily upon them? Are they less patriotic, less virtuous, less sober than men? Do they love their homes or children less? Have they less interest at stake in the preservation of the morals and peace of society? Would suffrage make woman less qualified to train and educate her boys and girls? Men confide their happiness and their dearest interests to women, and it is the exception when she betrays them. Why, then, exclude her from a voice in the Government? The highest culture, the most advanced civilization, and the purest morals are to be found where the sexes meet on a footing of the most perfect equality; each is the highest inspiration and complement of the other. Is woman inferior? Then all the greater necessity that she have every motive and opportunity to educate and elevate herself. Is she good and true? Then why circumscribe her influence? Does the ballot corrupt men? Are the majority of them base demagogues or time-serving politicians? If so, let us disfranchise them; abandon the hope of a free government, and get a crowned head as soon as possible. But the race does not so move backward—outside of Kentucky. The irresistible law of development slowly but surely asserts itself. "Through the ages one increasing purpose runs," and the enfranchisement of woman is only a question of time. When her reserved moral force is brought to bear more directly upon the legislation of the land there will be hope even for Kentucky.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes to that journal that the arbitration scheme will certainly result in the election of Hayes and Wheeler. He says:

I do not believe that any man on the Supreme bench (except Field, who belongs to a very bad breed of dogs) would be willing to tarnish his reputation as a lawyer and honest man by holding that the electoral vote of any State, given in accordance with the law of the State, with the law of Congress of 1792, and with the Constitution, can be thrown out and disregarded.

Possibly; but for all that it is none the less distasteful a spectacle to see Congress assuming to be omnipotent and kicking the Constitution, as boys kick a football, from one wing of the capitol to the other. The House has violated the secresy of the telegraph; sent a committee to investigate a postmaster because Tea-kettle Hewitt thought his letters had been tampered with, instead of referring the matter to the Postmaster General; and demanded the original election returns of a State; while both Houses, in the plentitude of their arrogated wisdom and power, have capped the climax by appointing a joint high commission to sit on the Presidential question and hatch a Chief Magistrate. If any private citizen has any rights which this grand star chamber is bound to respect, it is time he were finding it out.

It strikes us as a little singular that while Senator Conkling did not have sufficient strength to take an active part in the campaign for Hayes and Wheeler, he should have been strong enough to make a most labored and protracted speech in defense of a scheme whose object is to cheat Governor Hayes out of the Presidency. In this connection it is interesting to note the undisguised alarm of the New York Federal office holders over the compromise juggle. With scarcely an exception these people received their appointments through Conkling, who for six years past has controlled all the Federal patronage in that State. In case the compromise scheme cheats Tilden President, they will have to step down and out as a matter of course; while if, on the other hand, Governor Hayes is elected, he will probably have marked Senator Conkling for concocting this scheme for counting him out, and will give walking tickets to all the friends of the former who are in office.

The New York correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says:

Whatever may be the real fact of the case, the Democratic managers here are confident that the compromise scheme means the elevation of Mr. Tilden to the Presidency. I know that this is the case from conversations I have had during the past forty-eight hours with the leading Democratic officeholders here, and the Democratic managers who are in Mr. Tilden's counsels. "We have now the inside track," is their exclamation from Mayor Wickham down. What they base their confident hopes upon I know not.

This exultation of the Democrats very clearly shows that, with all their bluster, they have had no confidence heretofore in the election of Tilden, and that they regarded Governor Hayes' elevation to the White House as a foregone conclusion. The eager manner in which they now seize upon this compromise scheme shows that without it they had little or no hope. The Republican opposition to the measure has been wholly upon principle, and by that element which enjoys a thorough contempt of expedients. This element is not impervious to public opinion, or unmindful of the emergency so beset with danger, but General Garfield's warning to the men of the present day not to "shoot Niagara and leave the whirlpool to the children," quite accurately expresses the feelings of those who preferred never to shirk a responsibility.

A published letter from New York states that betting has been revived at the pool rooms on the Presidential question, but with poor success, as there is a general distrust of the honesty of the men managing the business. Several even bets have been made on the result, but not for large amounts, and most of the transactions are in favor of Hayes. Amounts of $300, $500 and $800 on Hayes have been offered without takers, and one offer of $500 to $300 has not been accepted. Democratic eagerness to bet before election is in marked contrast to their reluctance at present. Some Democrats think they are no longer backed by their State and National Committees as they were during the campaign.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The snow banks have gone into liquidation.

"Hot water cures felons." They're generally in it.

Wanted: A company to insure the insurance companies.

The inventor of a successful mud skate could make a fortune, just now.

Florida is endeavoring to induce fifty thousand wealthy Russian Mennonites to emigrate to her orange groves.

New York city is being sued just now for $3,468 worth of crape and black gloves furnished on divers funeral occasions to city officials.

To-day being ground hog day, it has been suggested that the custom of making a meteorological returning board of one animal is unconstitutional.

New York city is troubled with too much normal school. It costs about $95,000 a year to run it, and it turns out about 233 school ma'ams annually. There are no places for half of them.

Slabs of gun cotton will hereafter be supplied as a part of the cavalry equipment, which will be carried in a sort of waist belt, for use in the destruction of railways, stockades, etc.

It is a curious commentary on the progress of science that the most unscientifically constructed houses in Paris and London are those in which the leaders of science carry on their deliberations.

The last relic of ancient Pompeii exhumed is a drinking house, whose walls are adorned with convivial scenes, and in whose rear room the social table, with its earthen mugs and pots, still stands.

A Paterson, N. J., ironmaster has received from a Russian railway company directions to forward patterns of cars and axles, and samples of railway supplies generally such as they use, of American make.

The new judicial system of Great Britain proves to be a failure in one respect at least, the number of cases in chancery awaiting decision the present month being nearly double what they were two years ago.

A practical result from the exhibit at the Centennial of American fabrics, is shown in the fact that Italy has given large orders for American cotton goods from the New York and Philadelphia manufacturers.

Great progress has been made in the book trade of Italy during the last forty years. In 1835 there were only 402 printing offices and booksellers' shops, whereas now there are 1,083 booksellers, of whom 150 are publishers.

Texas is now receiving more immigration than any other State. A great portion of these are from other States, who think they discover better chances for obtaining larger bodies of land at cheaper price in Texas than elsewhere.

Where the invasion of the phylloxera took place first some years ago in France, no traces are now left; the vine itself has disappeared, and no signs are apparent that the regions in question were once fertile wine growing districts.

Yankee cuteness. A three-masted schooner, built at Mystic, Conn., last year, is to be released by cutting a way to the channel and loading the vessel with the ice removed in doing so, and early in the spring sending her to Florida with it as a cargo.

Not many railroads can surpass in profitableness the Salinas Valley railway, in California, which has been in operation only since the first of July, 1876, but which since that time has earned $32,943 06, against $16,951 81 operating expenses.

Of the whole number committed to the Philadelphia county prison last year, sixty-nine were charged with murder, or of being accessories thereto, and, with a single exception, the prisoners were under the influence of liquor at the time the crime was committed.

Prince Leiningen, who was in command of Queen Victoria's yacht at the time of the Solent disaster, and a cousin of Queen Victoria, has been made an admiral. On this principle the engine-driver in a great railway accident should be immediately made a director of the company.

American fresh meat excites increased attention in the English markets. The butchers find themselves obliged to keep it, notwithstanding their dislike to do so, and the prices of British meats are falling. And yet in Pittsburgh butchers charge about as high as in London. The cattle that go to England are dead heads, however.

The treasures of Mycenæ are placed, by good authorities, at no small figure in actual gold value. A German scholar, writing to the *Athenæum*, speaks of them as astounding masses of gold and silver objects, and hundreds of other fragments, which have been placed in the State bank at Athens, and number over a thousand entries.

The State of New York has just woke up to the fact that her geography has been most egregiously muddled by the map makers. Whole cities are misplaced. Buffalo is two miles from where it ought to be, according to the maps; Albany, also, is a mile or two out of position, and boundary lines between counties and towns are all awry.

The latest use to which Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress has been put is to make it the vehicle of teaching the modern languages. For this purpose an edition has been printed containing, side by side, the English text with a French translation, and it is proposed to print it in the same way with a German, a Russian, an Italian, a Spanish translation, and so on.

PERSONAL.

The large and valuable library of the late Dr. Lord has been given, in obedience to the instructions of his will, to the city of Buffalo.

Minister Jewell, who was bred a tanner, is credited with having ferreted out the secret by which the scent of the Russian leather is imitated in the American manufacture.

A nephew of the Lieutenant Randolph who pulled General Jackson's nose for having dismissed him from the navy is a conductor on a Georgetown (Virginia) horse railroad.

Major General Crawford, U. S. A., has just returned to New York after an extended tour in Syria and through the countries of the Eastern Mediterranean. General Crawford still suffers from the wound for which he was retired, but returns greatly benefited by the journey.

Dr. Henry Schleimann, the famous explorer and archæologist, was a resident of Indianapolis during near the entire year 1869, having moved there for the purpose of obtaining a divorce from his Grecian wife, of whom we hear so much. He obtained the divorce in the fall of the year, and soon thereafter returned to Greece.

Mr. Gassman, of the strong Democratic county of Dubois, and Governor Williams' right hand man, introduced into the Indiana Legislature the other day a bill with the following title extraordinary: "An act granting all *citizens* the right to eat, drink and *weare* whatever they *please, guarentee* ing the inalienable rights to all persons or citizens of the State of Indiana to eat, drink and *weare* what so ever they please." Mr. Gassman thirsts for his bitters. A remedy is needed for his dreadful spell.

The *Evangelist*, in an article concerning the present judges of the United States Supreme Court says: "A curious fact is that of these nine judges, three come from the little State of Connecticut, namely: Chief Justice Waite, and Judges Strong and Field, although they have all wandered away from the home of their childhood, so that one was appointed from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania and one from California. To make the coincidence more striking still, the Chief Justice and Judge Field were born, not only in the same State, but in the same county (Middlesex), within twenty miles of each other, and in the same year and the same month—November, 1816—so that they are both now just sixty years old. Chief Justice Waite was born at Lime, at the mouth of the Connecticut river, (his father was a judge), and Judge Field at Haddam, a few miles up the river. Judge Field and Judge Strong were both sons of Congregational ministers, and the fathers and mothers of the two judges were very intimate personal friends half a century ago when the two boys were starting to school. It is sometimes said that ministers' boys don't turn out well, but they seem to have done pretty well in Connecticut."

The mulatto State of North Carolina refuses to sanction the marriage of a white man and a negro woman.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Old Tales Retold from Grecian Mythology in Talks Around the Fire. By Augusta Larned, author of "Talks with Girls," etc. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

It is refreshing these days of the sway of light fiction, that something may attract young people to turn aside and study the mythological stories of ancient Greece, and acquire valuable information in those traditional tales. Dr. Pierce, in a brief introduction, reveals the hidden meaning of these stories of the gods, and how they dimly shadowed the great lessons of the Bible. The interest to the reader is largely increased by the story form of these mythological tales. Academic and collegiate studies are meager, and the same is true of text books and classical dictionaries, so that young people receive only an imperfect idea of the real truth. The author has aimed to bring out the idea that originated or what is embodied in the myth. The cultivated lady authoress' work occupies a field of its own, and the whole is graded to open to the reader by regular advances. It is admirably illustrated and well gotten up in every respect.

Through the Eye to the Heart; or, Eye Teaching in the Sunday School. By Rev. W. F. Crafts. With an introduction by J. H. Vincent, D. D., and an appendix containing blackboard exercises, object illustrations, etc., on the international lessons of 1877. Pp. 200. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by Dr. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This excellent work has already acquired fame among Sunday school workers for its sensible and utilitarian features. The chief thought is to show that truth presented through the eye may be made successful, and various modes and channels are presented for the accomplishment of this work. Dr. Vincent, in a prefatory note, says it is a guide book to all the practical details of the art. He explains the whole field of illustration. One is left in no doubt as to what he means by a principle or a definition. He also exposes some mistakes which enthusiasts in chalk have made. The whole theory of illustration and blackboard work are described minutely.

Mister Horn and his Friends. By Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by. J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This charming book belongs to the Pilgrim Progress class, and is wrought out in simple and unadorned language. Its aim is to show the duty and blessedness of giving, and there is a quaintness of style that renders the book exceedingly fascinating. Some of the incidents of religious life are shown up in an enjoyable form. The style of the author is taking, racy and humorous, and the characters are drawn true to life.

From Bethlehem to Calvary. By Faith Latimer. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

Very young people may learn in this little volume the way to the cross. The salient features of Christ's eventful life, as told by the evangelists, are here presented in an inviting form. The book is calculated to instruct youthful minds in the way of truth, and also to stimulate them to greater efforts to magnify God's exalted name.

The Other Gipsey. By Josephine Pollard. Pp. 162. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

Readers of the first "Gipsey" will find in the "Other Gipsey" very much to interest them. It presents the refining influences of grace compared with nature. No one can read of the heroine without seeing the transforming power of her everyday life. The book is a capital one for Sunday school libraries and families.

The Berean Question Book (International Series) for 1877. Pp. 126. Published by Nelson & Phillips, New York. For sale by J. Horner, Pittsburgh.

This volume for the new year takes on a new form, being nearly square. In its matter and arrangement it is regarded as among the best of its class, and is an improvement on the last. Its maps and descriptive index give it an excellence to be best appreciated only by use. It ought to have a wide circulation among Sunday school workers everywhere.

The Art Journal for January. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. Copies supplied by agents at 53 Ninth street, Pittsburgh.

This is a sumptuous publication in every respect, and very clearly demonstrates the remarkable resources of the Appletons and their progressive views of art as well. The volume of 1876 was one of exquisite beauty, both in its typography and artistic construction, and contained thirty steel plate engravings. These engravings were prepared regardless of expense. One novelty produced cost no less than $700 in gold. As a periodical of art it is unparalleled in this country; its reputation is as great in England as America; the best authors and artists only are employed in its production, and every department of its finish is first-class. The January number is worthy of the highest praise and fully sustains the high standard of previous numbers. It contains three steel engravings, viz: Gerome's Cleopatra; the Monument, by Foley, to Stonewall Jackson at Richmond, and a river scene, by Fildes; the first of a series of papers on Pacific Railroad scenery, with illustrations; the Astor reredos to be placed in Trinity Church, New York; the Centennial Exhibits; Stately Homes of England, and other special features, are continued. The publishers announce new attractions. We hope the circulation will amply compensate this worthy firm for their progressive spirit.

DRY GOODS

James Caldwell & Co.

ARE NOW OFFERING,

AT

VERY LOW PRICES,

A Large Stock of

DOMESTIC & HOUSEKEEPING

GOODS.

9-4 and 10-4 Brown and Bleached Sheetings of all the popular makes.

9-8, 5-4 and 6-4 Pillow Case Muslins.

Fruit of the Loom, Bay Mills, Lonsdale, Wamsutta, Pride of the West and New York Mills Shirting Muslins.

Good 4-4 Bleached Muslin from 6 1-4 to 9c.

Brown and Bleached Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.

A Choice Stock of Hamburg Embroideries.

Marsailles Quilts, Honey Comb and Croquet Quilts very cheap.

New and very Choice Styles in Shirting Prints Cambrics and Percales.

Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.

Black Cashmeres and Merinos.

Silk Warp Henrietta Cloths.

Cloaks and Furs at very Low Prices, to close out our Winter Stock.

115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY.

District court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

This is to give notice that on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD FOERSTER, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 Church avenue, Allegheny City, Pa., before NOAH W. SHAFER, Esq., Register, on the 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1877, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

U. S. Marshal as Messenger.
Pittsburgh, January 30, 1877.

PIOS Y LIBERTAD!

An Army to Be Raised for the Invasion of Mexico.

It is stated that a movement is on foot to raise a force of from 10,000 to 20,000 men for the purpose of placing President Iglesias at the head of Mexican affairs. Several graduates of West Point who won distinction in the late war are said to be engaged in the enterprise, and are furnished with the neccessary "sinews of war." Recruiting officers will be sent to several of the Southern States, where it is believed a sufficient force of excellent fighting men can be raised in a very short time. In St. Louis alone, says the *Globe-Democrat* of that city, 10,000 men are ready to march upon the halls of the Montezumas at a week's notice. The inducements that will be held out to these filibusters are said to be grants of land in the richest mining district of the States of Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa and Lower California. These five States of Northern Mexico are sparsely settled, and are rich in deposits of gold, silver, copper and other valuable minerals. The region is the finest grazing country in the world, and there are tracts of agricultural lands amply sufficient to feed a population of several millions. Chihuahua has been twice captured by American volunteers, nearly all of whom were Missouri troops, led by Doniphan and Price, and there are men enough in St. Louis to conquer it again. How much truth there may be in the reports of this intended invasion it is impossible to say.

The Boston *Traveller* explains the decadence of agriculture in New England in this wise: "The farms are deserted, not because the sons of the old farmers are too lazy to work but because of the small profit in cultivating them. One goes to the West to till the prairie; another to California in search of gold, and a third to college and thence to the city as a lawyer or physician, because he can make more money as a professional man than as a farmer. Unless some new and industrious race shall set to work to reclaim these farms, the land will for many years be given up to the growth of trees." Yankee boys have strayed from their homes not because they have the instinct of Ishmael and are too lazy to work, but because they have had the clear sense to see that they could get more for their labor somewhere else. But the times have changed; the country is not growing and prospering as it was; young men cannot go to the nearest city or the furthest settlement and gain reputation and wealth in a few years; they marry at thirty instead of twenty, and even then it is a hand-to-mouth domestic life, and two children are quite enough to feed and clothe. In every city there are troops of young men in professional life, out at the elbow and down in the mouth, who would be better-off on New England farms than they are in their offices, waiting for clients and patients that never come.

The yield of the Black Hills during the past season is placed at $2,000,000 in gold. This, however, must necessarily be an estimate, and a difficult one as to accuracy. The outgoing and remaining miners have observed great success.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following

FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

2. They have had, and continue to have, confidential business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.

3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.

4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates.*

5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* or any given purpose.

6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and noted the results to their customers, they unquive valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.

7. Having frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.

8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.

9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of the facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, a commissions being paid by the publishers.

10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for properly covering any given district.

11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and practical reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Board of Managers.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Behm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

DRY GOODS

1877.

WM. SEMPLE,

New Goods, Ne

IN

We take special pleasure in inviting the attention of purchasers to a new and complete line of

Black Cashmeres

we have just opened, in all the different and various qualities, lowest to very finest grades, in Wool, All Wool and Silk Warp, and offered at quite a reduction in prices from former goods.

Black Dress Silks.

And to another opening to-day of Black and Colored Dress Silks, offered at prices making them Special Good Bargains.

☞The previous line of these goods having been so highly appreciated and proven such a success, we are pleased to announce in our new Silks, if anyting, still better value.

New Suitings, &c.

We have the following additional bargains now on our counters, which are all New Goods lately opened.

At 8½c, Plain and Plaid Knickerbocker Suitings.

At 8½ and 10c, new Poplin and Wool Plaid Suitings.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

New Styles Fresh Dress Goods.

At 22 and 28c, new Basket Suitings, formerly 37½ and 50c.

At 15c, Wool Striped Oversuitings.

Serges and Brocades.

Also, a new line, opened to-day, in Single and Double Serges, All Wool Striped Satteens, All Wool Striped Brocades, Striped and Plain Cashmere Suitings, together with new novelties in French, English and American Dress Fabrics of new designs, at extremely

Low Prices!

Extra good bargains in Black Alpacas and Mohairs, of new and superior makes.
New Goods arriving daily.

☞ Each of our Departm

1877 1877

$8.00

THE

Pittsburgh Commercial

FOR 1877.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE REDUCED

TO

EIGHT DOLLARS.

Cheapest Business Paper in the State.

UNSURPASSED AS A

POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL

AND

General Newspaper.

The PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL, from and after the 1st of January, 1877, will be mailed to subscribers, in the United States, at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum, postage prepaid. The paper, which has heretofore so freely found its way to the business office of the Banker, the Stock and the Manufacturer, and has so firmly maintained its character as a medium for the dissemination of reliable information concerning Financial and Commercial affairs, will consequently itself more largely to all classes of traders, now that the price has been so materially reduced. It is not only the purpose of the management to keep the Business Departments of the Commercial fully up to the standard of past years, but to improve them, from time to time, by introducing such new features as the necessities of trade and a proper regard for the interests of the patrons may require.

IN POLITICS

The Commercial will endeavor to pursue the same course which has characterized it in past years. It will support Republican principles, always excepting the right to freely criticise party measures which do not meet its approval, and to condemn the acts of party friends when those acts do not comport with its sense of right and justice. It will remain faithful to the great aims and convictions upon which the Republican party was based, and will espouse the cause of no clique or faction. The grave questions which now agitate the country, and which must in due time reach a proper and (as we believe) peaceful solution, will be full of interest to the general reader, and will be calmly and dispassionately, but firmly, discussed, in all their bearings.

THE NEWS DEPARTMENTS

Will be fully up to the demands of the reading public. In addition to the comprehensive and accurate reports of the Associated Press, giving the news from all parts of the world, arrangements have been made for Special Telegraphic and Mail Correspondence from the National and State Capitals, and from other important centers.

In the department devoted to the publication of Local News will be found a complete daily history of the city and its environs, gathered by a corps of careful writers and set forth in attractive style.

THE MARKETS

Will, as heretofore, receive careful attention. Full telegraphic reports of the State of Business, with Prices Current, will be received daily from the Trade Centers of this country and Europe. The Pittsburgh Market, in all its branches, will be reported fully and accurately. As a commercial journal the Commercial stands without a rival in this section of country.

The Financial Column will give daily the ruling rates for money and the prices of Stocks and Bonds at all the great trading points, with much interesting statistical matter.

INTERESTING MISCELLANY,

Embracing Poems, Sketches, Incidents of Travel, etc., will find a place in the columns of the Commercial, furnishing abundance of instruction and amusement for the family circle.

TERMS FOR THE

Daily Commercial.

Postage Free to Subscribers

By mail, per annum	$8 00
By mail, for six months	4 00
By mail, for three months	2 00
By mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to agents or carriers	15

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL!

A PAPER FOR

THE FARMER,
THE MECHANIC,
THE MANUFACTURER,

Will contain in condensed form all the

NEWS OF THE DAY,

Including the Proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of Neighboring States, Interesting Correspondence, Choice Selections and

Complete Weekly Market Reports

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR IT.

☞The WEEKLY COMMERCIAL will be sent

Postage Free to Subscribers.

Terms for 1877.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

(POSTAGE PREPAID.)

One Copy, One Year.....$1 75

CLUB RATES.

Ten Copies, per annum, each.....$1 50
Twenty Copies, " and over, each.. 1 25
And One Extra Copy to the getter up of Club.

Additions may be made to a Club at any time during the year, at the Club prices, the subscriptions continuing a Full Year from the time the additions shall have been made.

These prices are invariable.

Terms—Cash in advance. Remit in Drafts or Postoffice Money Orders, if possible, and whether neither of these can be procured send the money in a Registered Letter.

☞SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE.

Address all orders and letters to

"THE COMMERCIAL,"
PITTSBURGH, PA.

DRY GOODS!

Wednesday,

165, 167 & 169 F

OFF

w Attraction

THE FO

Opening to-day, a new and large assortment of Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys'

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,

Slippers, Gum and Arctic Overshoes, in all grades and styles, at much less than usual prices. New and Choice Assortment of

White Goods

of all kinds. Corded White P. K.'s from 11c up, and all at very lowest prices.

New Cloaks added daily to our stock, so that each garment is new and fresh and in latest seasonable styles, and all marked unusually low.

☞We are just in receipt of a large and new line of WHITE

Muslin Underwear,

&c., consisting of Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Skirts; Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Waists; Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Chemises; Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Pants; Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Night Dresses Plain, Tucked and Embroidered

Infants' Robes,

Plain, Tucked and Embroidered Short Dresses, made in the best possible manner, of the best qualities of muslins, in great variety, and at prices rather lower than usual.

Suits and Costumes.

Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Overdresses and Costumes.
New and Fashionable Shawls.

Blankets, Quilts, &c.

New and Fresh White and Colored Blankets, Comforts, Coverlets, Quilts, &c., at very low prices.
Gents' Ready Made Clothing in latest styles, at reduced prices. Fresh and complete stock

ents is at present unusually a

JOSEPH HO

MARKET

HAVE NOW OPEN EN

FALL AND AU

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOOD COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS, BARKERY, STRAW AND SILK GOODS, VELOWN IMPORTATION, BLACK AND CO CLOSE CASH AND SHORT TIME BUVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK

WHOLESALE

INSURANCE.

Manufacturers and Merchants' INSURANCE COMPANY.

67 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital, - - $250,000

Assets, $260,015 08, January 1, 1877.

James I. Bennett.....President.
Jno. H. Ewing.....Vice President.
Jas. M. Kenney.....Secretary.
August Ammon.....Veterans' Agent.

DIRECTORS.

James I. Bennett, A. E. W. Painter, John W. Chalfant, Robert Lea, T. C. Pershing, William Walker, John Wilson,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, February 1, 1877.

Local monetary affairs have undergone no noteworthy change of any kind since we reported them last. The banks hold large funds for which the demand is light, good paper continuing decidedly scarce. We hear that there is a disposition among the oil men to bank their oil, and that in consequence oil paper is presented a little more freely than recently. The increase in the demand for bank accommodations, however, is hardly noticeable. The usual rates of interest continue of 7@8 per cent. on good business paper and 6@7 per cent. on first-class collaterals.

—A study of the financial misfortunes of last year as compared with those of the former years of this decade shows that on the basis of average liabilities last year was the best of the lot. The total number of failures back to 1870 inclusive was 38,180 and the total liabilities $1,070,466,139. The average liability of each failure was $21,000 in 1876; $26,000 in 1875; $26 600 in 1874; $44,100 in 1873; $29,700 in 1872; $29,200 in 1871, and $24,800 in 1870.

—Director Linderman, of the United States Mint, in his last annual report gives a statement by years and denominations of all the coinage of this country since 1793. The total gold coinage is there stated to have been $939,081,496, and the total silver coinage $180,323,356 40, of which $8,045,838 were the full legal tender silver dollar. Comptroller Knox, in his last annual report, states that the silver dollars coined since 1834, averaging about $160,000 a year, did not pass into circulation, but were "chiefly used as a convenient portion of silver in the laboratory of the metallurgist, or hoarded as an object of curiosity."

—An Eastern paper inquires, with some pertinence if we are to have a panic in insurance business. The question leads to another, pertinent also, whether we are to have a panic in the banking business—a general closing up of houses and leaving the occupation without delay. All are aware of the large capital withdrawn from the banking institutions of the East. A similar withdrawal of funds has been going on in the West. In St. Louis within the last twelvemonth five houses, with a capital of $600,000, have been closed. And recently the stockholders of the Mercantile Bank of that city had a meeting to determine whether or not the bank should be put into liquidation and its business transferred to the State Savings. Of more than two thousand votes cast, all but ten were in favor of the proposition, and the result will be that the bank goes out of business forthwith, simply transferring the balances of its depositors to the State Savings as soon as possible, and winding up its own business as its affairs will permit.

—The Chicago *Tribune*, in discussing the feasibility of specie resumption, says:

During the civil war, when our national bonds were only worth par and interest in greenbacks, the law required a deposit of $100 in bonds for every $90 in bank circulation. Now the bonds are worth $110 to $114, and the banks have to keep a deposit of legal tenders in the Treasury equal to 5 per cent. of their circulation. The result is that the banks have a net average deposit of $118 for each $90 of currency. Now, if the banks be required to redeem their notes in coin, as they should be, they ought at least to be allowed a circulation equal to the par value of the bonds issued by them, and also of the coin placed by them in the treasury to redeem their notes. The present value of the bonds is a greater security for the redemption of $100 in bank notes than was the deposit of $90 in bonds for the redemption of $90 in currency when the banking law, fifteen years ago, was enacted. With free coinage of silver, with the banks authorized to issue notes equal in amount to the coin and par value of the bonds deposited by them, with the onerous Federal tax on capital and deposits removed, the banks could, without any difficulty, begin and maintain specie payments in a very short time.

Further along the *Tribune* argues that the country could absorb $150,000,000 of silver coin, and enable the banks to maintain specie resumption of their circulation without difficulty. It finds proof for its assertion in the fact that the "Bank of England is permitted to issue about $70,000,000 of its notes upon the security of British bonds. It is also authorized to issue notes equivalent in value to all the coin or bullion it may have. Our banking system, if the banks were allowed to issue notes equal to the par value of the bonds and equal to such coin as they might be required to keep as the redemption agencies, would furnish as good and as available security for the bank circulation as is afforded by the Bank of England. For more than forty years that bank never refused or failed to redeem its notes in coin."

—As to the future of the stock market the Boston *Daily Advertiser* says:

The future of the stock market is a subject of great interest and importance, and the question as to what would be the effect of a general revival of business upon the prices of securities dealt in at the stock exchange is a matter which has long puzzled conservative investors as well as speculators. * * * * As the avenues of trade open up profitable fields of business enterprise it is natural to suppose that large amounts of money will have been "sat down down" by merchants and business men in safe but comparatively unprofitable investments will be withdrawn for use in the more promising channels of business which are open to them. Should such withdrawals prevail to any great extent there is a chance of shrinkage even in the best class of securities, such as State and city bonds and the best class of railroad and other bonds. Such securities as these have reached in many cases a premium which leaves the percentage of interest at a lower rate than is satisfactory. Business has been so precarious for the past few years, and so many other descriptions of investments have proved disastrous that these have been resorted to to such an extent as to raise their market value far above the ordinary ruling in good times. Before the panic Massachusetts sold 5's were quoted (January 1, 1873) at 98; this year (January 1, 1877) they were held at 114¾. Boston city 5's were quoted at 96¾ against 112½ this year; Maine State 6's at 95, against 111; New Hampshire State 6's at 97¾, against 111; Augusta city 6's at 91, against 103½; Boston and Albany Railroad 7's at 106, against 114; Boston and Maine at 105, against 110, and so on throughout the list of all bonds of undoubted credit. The rate of interest at these latter rates is not tempting, and we think it is not too much to say that these prices are owing more to the distrust of other securities, and to the uncertainties attending business than to any real improvement in the character of those securities.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* writes:

A good many people are led into mistakes by paragraphs published here as to what will be done about the proposed abolition of tax on national bank circulation. The proposed measure of relief has not yet gone through one House. It has been favorably considered in one House, however. But instead of helping the passage of a proposition like that, the Treasury Bureau is coming forward with a proposition to tax the deposits of private bankers. Some national banking associations threaten to give up their circulation unless the tax is removed. There is, however, a disposition in Congress to keep on every tax now levied, and take none off—no matter for what purposes. Nothing to speak of in the way of general legislation, beyond the appropriation bills, will be done this week, for they will count the electoral vote Thursday and Friday, and after that there will be only twenty-five legislative days before the expiration of the Forty fourth Congress. And some Congressmen are, as usual, very bitter against national banks, calling them monopolies, etc.

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire near noon to day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	....	....	47¼
Reading	....	....	13½
United Cos. of N. J.	146	146¾	25
Pgh. Titusville & Buffalo	....	....	7½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	47¼
Allegheny Valley 7.30	105	105½	....
Central Transportation	38	38½	....
Empire Transportation	....	....	....
P., C. & St. L. 7's	....	....	81

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 105.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5 per cent.; good 6@6. Customs receipts $233,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $840,000. Clearings $40,000,000. Sterling firm at 484½@486.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 105½, advanced to 105¾, declined to 104¾ and closed at 105. Carrying rates 4, 4-64, 3½, 5, 3 and 2 per cent. The early decline in gold to-day was due to the continued agitation by the President of a return to specie payment. Silver at London 57½ pence per ounce; here bar silver is 130@¼ bill per ounce in greenbacks and 124½@124¾ in gold; silver coin ¼ per cent. discount to par.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active, unsettled and lower. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities quiet. The stock market early in the day was noted for a rise in coal stocks of from ½ to 2¾ per cent., and a fractional advance in the general list, but subsequently this improvement was more than lost in coal stocks, and the general list declined from ¼ to 1¾ per cent. During the afternoon there was very little of interest in the market and at times dullness prevailed. Toward the close a firmer feeling set in, and prices recovered from ¼ to 1 per cent. from the lowest point of the day, with Western Union and Lake Shore the strongest stocks. It is announced from Boston that the $2,200,000 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 5 per cent. sinking fund bonds have been awarded at $875 05 per bond. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 153,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Western Union, 2,000 Rock Island, 4,300 St. Paul, 35,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 New York Central, 6,000 Michigan Central, 25,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and 17,000 New Jersey Central. The following were the closing quotations:

Stocks.		Stocks.	
West. Union Tel.	76¾	N. J. Central	26½
Quicksilver	14¼	Rock Island	103½
Do. preferred	21	St. Paul	18¼
Pacific Mail	24½	Do. preferred	48½
Mariposa	5	Toledo & Wabash	20¼
Do. preferred	9¾	Ft. Wayne	105½
Adams Express	103½	Terre Haute	3
Wells-Fargo Ex	83½	Do. preferred	14½
American Ex	57½	Chicago & Alton	103
United States Ex	50½	Do. preferred	112½
New York Central	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	63
Erie	9¼	Del. & Lack	69
Do. preferred	18	Indiana Central	25½
Harlem	140	A. & P. Tel. Co.	15½
Do. preferred	136	Missouri Pacific	103½
Michigan Central	47½	Hur. & Quincy	117
Panama	122	Hannibal & St. Joe.	12¼
Lake Shore	75¾	Union Pac. stock	65
Illinois Central	87½	Central Pac. bds	107¼
Cleve. and Pitts.	92	Union Pac. bds	103½
North Western	34½	Do. land grants	102¾
Do. preferred	55½	Do. S. F. bonds	97½
C., C., C. & I.	22½		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	111½	The new 5's	111½
5-20's, 1865	107¾	New 4½'s	106¾
5-20's, 1865, new	109½	10-40's, registered	110¾
5-20's, 1867	112¼	10-40's, coupons	113¾
5-20's, 1868	115¼	Currency 6's	123

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42¾	Virginia, old	30
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	30		

LONDON, February 1, 5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £550,000 during the past week; the bullion gone into bank on balance to-day is £80,000. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities is 46¾ per cent. The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 1¼@1¾ per cent. or ⅝ below the Bank of England rate. Consols 95 13-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105½; do 1867, 106; 10-40's, 110½; new 5's, 107¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 99; Erie 9½; preferred 21.

PARIS, February 1.—The specie in the Bank of France increased 10,859,000 francs the past week. Rentes 106 francs 60 centimes.

FRANKFORT, February 1. - United States bonds—New 5's 103¾.

NEW ORLEANS, February 1.—Gold 105¼@105¾. Sight exchange on New York ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling exchange 510.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, February 1, 1877. {

Though our streets were sloppy and slippery, the weather to-day was all that could be desired, and trade in consequence to a degree was generally fair. The markets stand about as yesterday, though we note a few changes. Considerable quantities of country products, especially corn, are coming in by water, and to-day we have to record the arrival of 3,314 bushels of potatoes. When the ice is thoroughly off the country roads we may look for a better country trade. The condition of the roads, we hear, has interfered with the market for grain, and kept the supply shorter than it would otherwise have been.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce in this city since our last are as follows:

Wheat, bush	489	Bacon, pcs	5,000
Flour, bbls	781	Hams, tcs	25
Barley, bus	105	Hay, bales	895
Oats, bush	875	Apples, bbls	152
Corn, bush	2,362	Potatoes	3,494
Butter, pkgs	69		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The grain market continues without quotable changes, though inquiries and offers continue frequent. Prime red wheat $1 45@ 1 50 ₱ bush; prime amber $1 48@1 50; prime white $1 48@1 53. Corn—Ear on wharf 52@ 53c ₱ bush; prime shelled 51@ 52c. Oats—Prime 39@40c ₱ bush; mixed 36@38c. Rye 72@75c ₱ bushel. Barley 85c ₱ bushel for choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring; $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 60@.

FLOUR—The market generally was quiet today, and in some quarters somewhat dull; apparently in a lull from which it may at any time be awakened to go up or down, as the case may be. Dealers are not agreed as to the probabilities in the case, though the opinion is not prevalent that it will go higher. We quote white wheat flour at $8 50@8 75 ₱ bbl. No. 1 amber do $8 00; prime red winter flour $8 00; Wisconsin $7 25@7 50; Minnesota $7 75@8 00; fancy St. Louis $9 25@9 75; pancake flour $9 50; graham flour $7 50; farmers' meal 60@65c ₱ bushel; oatmeal $7 75@7 00 ₱ barrel; kegs $3 75@4 00; rye flour $4 75@5 00 ₱ barrel.

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Petroleum.

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PARKERS, February 1, 6 P. M.—The crude oil market has been dull all day. Conduit and United opened at $3 11¼, declined to $3 08¾, advanced to $3 13¾, then fell back to $3 12¾, then further advance to $3 16¾ and back to $3 11¾, the present quotation. Shipments at $3 25@3 30. Union at United prices. Shipments from the lower district for January 31st 17,973 barrels.

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NEW YORK, February 1, closing, January 31.—There are small ots in outside hands offered at very low prices daily, under the low prices claimed by refiners, who are indifferent and disposed to await developments of trade. There is no business of consequence. Refined from second hands is offered in small lots at 22¾@23c. Following are the asking rates for New York delivery: Crude in bulk 12½c in barrels 13c; naphtha 14c in shipping order; refined in barrels 20½c for spots; cases 30@31c; Philadelphia and Baltimore refined, spot, rules at 29½c.

OIL CITY, February 1.—Market quiet but steady; United at weeks $3 12¾ bid; $3 13¾ asked; shipments nominally $5 35.

ROUSEVILLE, February 1.—Market quiet; no thing doing to establish price; can't quote.

TITUSVILLE, February 1.—Market weak and quiet; no tendency than yesterday to-day.

PARKERS, February 1.—Market a little firmer; $3 11¾ bid; shipment hard to quote; about $5 35.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Market quiet; crude 12¼c; cases 30c; standard white 26¾c. No sales and no futures offering.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 1.—Petroleum in moderate demand; crude 12¾c; refined 20¾c; city naptha 14c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 16¾@16¾c; refined 29¾c.

LIVERPOOL, February 1.—Refined petroleum 17s; spirits 6d lld.

LONDON, February 1.—Refined petroleum 16@16¼d.

ANTWERP, February 1.—Refined petroleum 50¾ francs.

MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
Crude receipts, A. V. R. R.	225
Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	2,413

General Merchandise.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 18@2 30 ₱ gallon; highwines at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

BAGS AND BAGGING—There is a fair demand and prices rule as follows: Extra gunny bags 22c; do second-hand 18c; Union sacks 24c; Kentucky jeans, new, 20c; Indiana A's 23c; California grain bags 9c; English 44 do 9c; Peru 11½c; bushel 32c; do ½ bushel 36@38c. Rye 72@75c ₱ bushel. Barley 85c ₱ bushel for choice; 75@80c for good to prime spring; $1 00 for prime fall; for low grades 60@.

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Provisions.

A pretty fair trade was reported, but hardly so good all around as yesterday. We have no quotable changes to make, and report the market firm at the following quotations:

BACON—Shoulders 8c per pound; short rib sides 10½c; clear sides 10¾c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams are firm at 12½c ₱ lb for extra sugar-cured. Breakfast bacon rules strong, and we quote sugar-cured at 12½c. Sugar-cured shoulders were steady at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar-cured, was firm at 15c. Beef tongues, per dozen, are quoted at $6 50.

LARD—Kettle lard, tierces, 11¾c; ¼ bbls 12¼c; pails 12¾c. Refined lard—Tierces 12c; ¼ bbls 12¼c; ½ bbls 12¾c; pails 13¼c; 3-lb do, 14½c; 5-lb do, 14½c; 3-lb caddies, 14½c; 5-lb do 14½c.

LARD OIL—Cincinnati oil, double extra $1 00@1 05 ₱ gal; extra No. 1, 78@85c; No. 2, 68@68c; miners' white winter 65c; miners' yellow winter 60c. Pittsburgh oil, double extra winter strained 86c ₱ gal; No. 1 do 80c; No. 2 do 65c; white winter miners' oil 66c; paraffine 23c; amber burning oil 16c; winter lubricating oil 22c; natural lubricating oil 18½c.

TALLOW—Following are the ruling quotations: $8 50 ₱ bbl. The market is reported quiet and firm.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers', city rendered, at 8½c ₱ lb; country do 7½@ ₱ lb; rough 5½c ₱ lb.

Groceries.

In the grocery line we note some changes in coffees, sugars and canned goods. Trade was only moderate. Following are the ruling prices.

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	21½c	Granulated A	11½c
Choice Rio	21c	Standard A	11c
Prime Rio	20½c	Do. extra C	10½c
Good Rio	20c	Extra C, No. 2	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	19 c	C—yellow	9½@ 9¾c
Java	29 c	Franklin, No. 1	10½@10¾c
Roasted Coffees.		New Orleans	8¼@9½c
Rio, in papers	27 c	Cut Loaf	13 c
30 grades do	26 c	Crushed	13½c
Java, in papers	34 c	Powdered	12½c
Java, in p'rs, 32	33c	Granulated	12½c
Java, in bulk	30c	Molasses	9 cnts.
Teas.		Syrup	55c
Young Hyson	25@60 c	Prime	55c
Gunpowder	30@ c	*Spices.*	
Imperial	30@ c	Imperial	30c
Japan	25@ c	Nutmegs	55c
Oolong	25@ c	Lower grades	20@25c
Fancy do	60 c	*Starch.*	₱ lb
Souchong	38@ c	Pearl	5½@6 c
Spices (whole).		Silver gloss	9c
Cloves	20 c	Corn	7½@10½c
Allspice	18 c	Chicago corn	8½c
Cassia	30@31 c	*Soda.*	
Nutmegs	$1 15	Choice Car'la	6¼@7 c
Pepper	18 c	Louisiana	5½@6 c
Soaps.		*Sodas.*	
Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 20	Bi-carb, in kegs	4½@5 c
S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75	Bi-carb, in 1-lb pkgs	6 c
Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 25	Bi-carb, in ½ papers	6½c
Gold dc	5 25	*Candles.*	
Extra olive do	5 50	Star, full ₱ lb	16 c
Do. N. City, ₱ box	4 25	Stearine	11@13 c
German mottled do	7	Mould	11½c
California, ₱ box	$4 20		

FISH—Following are the ruling quotations at which sales are made:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess mackerel	$27 00	Round herring	$ 50
Extra No. 1 shore	26 00	Split Labrador do	8 00
Extra No. 1 bay	17 00	Lake Pick. ₱ bbl	3 50
Extra No. 2 large	13 00	Lake Herring, do	2 75
No. 2 medium	12 00	Lge Georges cod-fish, ₱ lb	6
Large No. 3 scale	12 00	Medium Georges	5½
No. 3 medium	9 00	Halibut, ₱ lb	12½
White fish, ₱ bbl	5 75	No. 1 Herring, ₱ box	40
Lake Trout, do	4 50	Scaled herring do	40

CANNED GOODS—Demand fair. We quote green peas, 2 ₱ cans ₱ dozen, $1 50@2 25; raspberries do $1 85; strawberries do $1 75; gooseberries do $1 30; pineapples do, $2 25; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 ₱ cans per doz., $2 25; tomatoes do, $1 90; pickles, bbls, $6 25; half-bbls, $4 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The market is quiet and prices rule as below. We quote: Layers raisins, new, per box, $2 25; London layers, new, $3 25; Muscatel $2 40; mat raisins $4 00 ₱ mat; Valentias, new, 9½c ₱ lb; Sultanas 17c. Dates 8@8½c ₱ lb. Currants 7¾@8c. Citron 30c. Prunes, old, 6c; new, 7½c. Almonds—Languedoc 22c; ordinary 18c. Figs do Princess 37c; do Jordan 53c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 15c; Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts 12c. Macaroni 11@13c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Palermo, ₱ box, $2 75. Oranges—Messina $2 75 ₱ box; Florida $3 50 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $7 00 ₱ hundred.

Petroleum.

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MOVEMENTS OF PETROLEUM.

	Barrels.
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Refined shipments, A. V. R. R.	2,413

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ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—We quote alcohol at $2 18@2 30 ₱ gallon; highwines at $1 10 ₱ gallon.

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Dry Goods.

Business with manufactures and commission men has been very active since our last report and quotations have advanced on several makes of prints and bleached goods, with a very firm market for all staple goods:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width.	P'ces	Width.	P'ces
Anchor A	36	8¾	Newbury	36	7
Eagle No. 1	36	8¼	Laconia E	36	7
Idaho	36	8	Laconia B	36	7¼
Mandalla	36	8	Laconia O	40	7
Avondale	36	6½	Laconia	9-4	22½
Conestoga	10-4	25	Savona	10-4	25
Conestoga	10-4	25	Waltham	46	11½
Chippewa C	28	4½	Lawrence L L	4-4	7
Harrisburg	4-4	6½			

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Our Own	37	6	Lonsdale	36	11½
Suffolk L	36	6½	Lonsdale	36	14
Fairmount	36	7½	Fruit of Loom	36	11½
Red Bank	36	7½	Bay Mill	36	11½
Cabinet	36	8	Ocean	36	11½
Blackstone	36	9½	Wamsutta	36	13
White Rock	36	10	Cabot	42	11
Pocahontas	36	9½	New Orleans	9-4	25
Hill	36	10	Pepperell	10-4	27½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9¼	Berkshire	8
Glasgow	8¼	Eagle	7½
Renfrew dress sty's	10¼	Pinkett's	9

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Cocheco	7	Simpson's	7
Merrimac	7	American	7
Anchor	7	Allen	6½
Oriental	7		

PRINTS.

Conestoga fa'cy	7½	Oriental fancy	7½
Hamilton fa'cy	7	Cocheco fancy	8
Garner fancy	7	Hartel	7½
Richmond	7½	Berlin solid	7½
Merrimac	7	Simpson's black	7½
American fancy	8	" fast black	7½
Southbridge	7½	" mourning	7½

DELAINES AND WORSTED DRESS GOODS.

(Pacific and Manchester Mills.)

3-4 Foulard	16½	6-4 Alpacas	61	20
3-4 Arlington	20	6-4 Alpacas	X	22½
3-4 Corded Alpacas	20	3-4 Mack	20
3-4 Pacific Twills	18	3-4 Pacific	do	20
3-4 Polo Cloth	19	3-4 Pacific	do	22½
3-4 Arabians	22½	6-4 R. L. D. W. Pop	32½

CANTON FLANNELS—BROWN.

Hamilton R	8	Franklin A	9½
Hamilton Stone	11¼	Nashua A	9½
New Market O	8½	Nashua XX	14
Arlington A	9	Dark River	13½

CANTON FLANNELS—BLEACHED.

Mass. R	9	Tremont Y	13½
Tremont F	10	Lawrence AX	14
Tremont A	12		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain, fine	22	Colored carp't ch'n, fine	28
Cot'n bat	10@12½	Cotton twine	22

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	9	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	10	Portsmouth	7-8	15
Conestoga C T	4-4	13½	Portsmouth	4-4	21
" gold m'dl	4-4	15	Whittaker	7-8	25
" prem. A	4-4	18	Whittaker	4-4	28

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, February 1, 1877. {

The market to-day was in most respects what it was yesterday, quotations not materially differing from those last reported.

CATTLE.

Not very many on the market to-day and selling slow at yesterday's prices a little weakened. We quote:

Extra choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs	$5 75@6 00
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5 00@5 50
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 40@4 90
Fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs	3 75@4 25
Common, 900 to 1,000 lbs	3 00@3 75
Bulls, stags and cows	2 75@4 00
Stockers	3 00@3 50

HOGS.

The market remains about the same as yesterday, except for best mixed and Philadelphias, which are scarce and about 10c higher.

Best Philadelphias	$7 00@7 10
Best mixed	6 60@6 70
Fair Yorkers	6 20@6 30
Fair Yorkers	6 00@6 15
Inferior Yorkers	5 70@5 90
Roughs and pigs	5 25@5 75

SHEEP.

Supply light but none wanted, prices remaining about the same as yesterday.

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs	4 90@5 12½
Extra, 95 to 100 lbs	5 00@5 50
Extra, 85 to 90 lbs	4 40@4 75
Common	3 00@3 50

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, February 1.—Beeves—Receipts 1,036 head, making 4,360 head for three days, against 4,800 head for the same time last week. Demand light and market dull and weaker than yesterday, closing very dull; sales of extra cattle at 6¼ to 6¾c; fair to prime at 5¾@6c; common to good at 5@5½c; poor to ordinary at 4¼@4¾c; bulls at 3

CITY MATTERS.

For seventy-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

The Coumercial in the East End.

S. W. Armor is the authorized agent for THE COMMERCIAL in the East End, and all persons wishing it served daily at their residence or place of business, will please leave their order at J. M. McKean's cigar store, corner Station street and Pennsylvania Railroad, or J. H. Hodill's, Penn avenue, and it will be served regularly at fifteen cents per week, payable to the agent.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., February 1, 1877.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind.—Dir.	Wind.—Miles P hour	Weath.
7 A. M..	30 100	48	70	S. W.	10	Clear.
2 P. M..	29 986	61	47	W.	10	Clear.
9 P. M..	30 060	51	72	W.	2	Clear.

Mean barometer...30.026 Highest thermom... 61
Mean thermom..... 53 2 Lowest thermom.... 38

Peter Ludebuehl Not Sued.

In the list of persons against whom Major Negley, trustee for the city in the Nation Trust matter, brought suit, is the name of Mr. Peter Ludebuehl, shoe dealer, 497 Penn street. We are glad to note that Mr. Ludebuehl's name appeared by mistake, as he has already settled all demands in this behalf, and is not among those who have been sued.

Railway Inspection.

The general officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company arrived at the Union Depot, yesterday afternoon, in a special car, provided with the patent indicator for inspecting a road bed. The party was in charge of Superintendent Robert Pitcairn, of the Pittsburgh division. Frank Thomson, General Manager; G. Clinton Gardner, General Superintendent; Charles E. Pugh, General Agent, and others composed the party.

Dickens Receptions.

The ladies of Grace Episcopal Church, Mount Washington, will give two Dickens receptions in the lecture room of the church, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, 6th and 7th inst., the latter date being the anniversary of the great writer's birth. Among the characters in costume will be Mr. and Mrs. Squeers, Mr. and Mrs. Micawber, Dolly Varden, Dick Swiveler, Tony and Sam Weller, Sergeant Buzfuz, The Artful Dodger, etc. An oyster supper and ice cream and cake will be provided for the refreshment of the guests.

Board of Viewers Appointed.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, Judge Sterrett made an order appointing Henry W. Oliver, Sr., Springer Harbaugh and A. B. Stevenson Viewers of Street Improvements of the City of Pittsburgh, to hold their office for one year, dating from the first day of February, 1877, unless sooner removed. The appointments are made in accordance with the act of May 13th, 1871. Messrs. Harbaugh and Stevenson are new members; and as Mr. Oliver was chosen but recently, to fill a vacancy, the Board may be said so be composed of entirely new men. The retiring members are Dr. Vandevort and Matthew Edwards.

Strikers Arrested for Riot.

Oliver Green and John Wayman were arrested at the Federal street depot yesterday on a dispatch from Rochester. It appears that the gathering boys at the Rochester Tumbler Works struck last Tuesday for an advance in their wages from eight to eleven cents per hundred pieces, and that the firm refused to accede to their demands and employed other boys, among whom was one Albert Rose; that some of the strikers, among whom were the prisoners, attacked Rose and beat him severely. Green and Wayman were taken back to Beaver county, where they will have a hearing before Squire Dobson on charges of conspiracy and riot.

Allegheny Council Committees.

The Police Committee, at their meeting last evening, approved the January pay roll, decided to ask Councils for an appropriation of $57,873 50 for the three months between the end of the last and the beginning of the next fiscal year, confirmed the appointment of Samuel Mitchell as a patrolman, and tabled a petition from the old Council asking that a reward be offered for the apprehension of the murderer of August Kohlman.

The Street Committee agreed to ask for an appropriation of $50,000, and ordered the Street Commissioner to delay the opening of Schoonmaker's lane until further orders.

The Liberty of Man, Woman and Child.

The lecture of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll (or more familiarly "Bob Ingersoll") on the above subject, announced for Thursday evening, February 8th, at Library Hall, is exciting widespread interest among our people. And no wonder—for it must be said, in all truth and soberness, that no orator in this country is more worthy the plaudits of an appreciative audience. His magnetism, his quaint humor, his fluency of speech, his power of invective, his withering sarcasm, and his matchless ridicule combine to make him a popular speaker, probably without a superior on the American continent. We predict a crowded and brilliant audience.

The Capture of Hellen.

A dispatch was received last evening from Chicago stating that Lieutenant Hager had left there at five o'clock P. M. with Walter B. Hellen, the absconding hotel clerk, in his custody, and would arrive here with his prisoner to-day at 12:27 P. M. In an information before Mayor McCarthy Mr. C. F. Hallman, proprietor of the St. Clair Hotel, charges Hellen with the embezzlement of $900 of the funds of the house. The accused left the city on Sunday last and was arrested in Chicago on Tuesday. Several charges are pending against him before Alderman Burks, his wife having prosecuted him for assault and battery, a surety of the peace, etc., and in these cases Mr. T. Tobias was Hellen's surety to the amount of $2,500. Mrs. H. did not accompany her husband, as stated by an evening paper, and is still in the city.

Fourth Avenue Baptist Church.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Fourth Avenue Baptist church (Rev. Dr. Pearson, pastor) on Wednesday evening, after the usual public religious services and ordinary business, the church, by and with the advice of the pastor and Advisory Committee, unanimously appointed a special committee of seven to fully investigate and promptly report concerning any and all charges or statements affecting the reputation of the pastor. On open nomination the following gentlemen were unanimously selected: H. Kirk Porter, Esq., of Porter, Bell & Co.; Jacob Reese, Esq., of Reese, Graff & Woods; Dr. James S. King, Deacon William Scoble, of Scoble, Reid & Smith; John L. Lewis, Esq., of Lewis & Rossiter; Jesse H. Lippincott, of Liberty street, and John Q. Everson, Esq., of Everson, Macrum & Co. A further committee of three was appointed to take legal advice, consisting of Captain J. W. Atkinson, Superintendent of City Water Works; W. E. Lincoln, Esq., and E. B. Godfrey, Esq., of Godfrey & Clark.

THE LATE DANIEL O'NEILL.

The Funeral Services Yesterday.

The funeral of Daniel O'Neill took place yesterday, from his residence in the East End, and was very largely attended. A large concourse had assembled at the house, during the forenoon, and at twelve o'clock many members of the press and bar, business men and others left in carriages, from Devore's, on Grant street. The body reposed in an elegant casket, in the parlor, where it was viewed by those who had assembled to participate in the last sad rites. The floral decorations were profuse as they were beautiful, and the coffin was richly ornamented. The plate upon the lid bore the simple inscription: "Daniel O'Neill. Died January 30, 1877, in his 48th year."

The remains were conveyed from the residence to the hearse, by the following named gentlemen, who had been selected as pall-bearers: Hon. James P. Sterrett, Colonel James P. Barr, William Semple, James Littell, General A. L. Pearson, Major A. M. Brown, Simon Johnston and William Anderson.

The cortege, which was large and imposing, proceeded to St. Paul's Cathedral, where the rites of the church were performed by Father Kearney. When the service for the dead had been concluded, Father Ferris, who had attended Mr. O'Neill in his last illness, delivered an address, in which he sketched the career of the deceased, who had started in life a poor boy, and had, by his industry and talents, attained wealth and distinction and took no inconsiderable part in molding the public sentiment of the community in which he lived. The address was listened to by a very large audience, the capacious church being almost filled. At the conclusion the body was carried from the altar to the hearse, and the procession slowly moved to St. Mary's Cemetery. All along the route large numbers of persons had collected to witness the funeral; and it has rarely happened that the death of a private citizen has created such widespread interest among all classes in the community. Arrived at the cemetery, the body was slowly lowered to its "narrow house," the last prayers were said by Father Ferris, and the last look cast into the open grave by sorrowing friends. The closing scene was painfully touching, and the deepest sympathy was expressed for the stricken widow and the fatherless children.

Two of the old Deacons of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church were dropped in the late election and trouble is brewing in consequence.

CITY POLITICS.

Action of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Directors Refuse Improper Interference—They Recommend Good Nominations—At Adjournment, a Citizens' Meeting Organized—Immediate Nominations Proposed and Insisted Upon—The Democracy to be Consulted by a Committee of Twenty-five and the Candidates Then Named.

The adjourned meeting of the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of considering municipal affairs, was held yesterday afternoon. Special effort had been made to have a full attendance of members of the Board, and fifteen of the twenty-five members were present, as follows: Messrs. A. M. Marshall, R. C. Gray, C. Meyran, S. Beymer, Geo. A. Kelly, T. B. Swearengen, Geo. W. Hallman, S. S. Marvin, M. F. Herron, Wm. McCreery, J. T. Stockdale, Mark Watson, Edward Gregg, Jas. Weck and Thos. M. Howe, Chairman.

Of others present not members of the Board, some of whom, however, are members of the Chamber, we noticed the following: G. Follansbee, Dr. E. A. Wood, Robert Arthurs, T. J. Bigham, Frank Sellers, J. C. Lindsay, W. G. Johnston, Hugh M. Bole, S. B. Floyd, J. K. P. Duff, Daniel O. Barr and J. B. Milholland.

At the instance of the President of the Board, Mr. Howe, the Secretary read the action of the last regular meeted as showing the object of the adjourned meeting.

Mr. Follansbee asked whether persons not members of the board were to be allowed to remain and was answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Meyran read a letter from "Manufacturer," (said to be Mr. Hugh M. Bole) praying that the Chamber of Commerce take some action to break up the existing system of municipal government. The old Water Committee was sharply criticised, and the Penn avenue act did not escape attention.

The communication was received and filed.

TEMPERATE ACTION SUGGESTED.

Mr. Howe, Chairman, recurring to the business of the meeting presented the following as his individual opinion, for the consideration of the board:

The Chamber of Commerce having been organized with special reference to the promotion of the trade and commerce of the city, with a membership composed of its leading business men, without regard to their political opinions or party affiliations, and while its Board of Managers are deeply impressed with the transcendent importance to all our varied interests, of a wise and economical administration of our municipal affairs, they would deprecate any action of any character calculated to create dissension amongst its members; therefore,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Chamber to take any action which might be construed as an improper interference in political affairs, while at the same time commending most earnestly to the several parties the importance of placing in nomination for the several municipal offices candidates whose reputation for fitness and integrity will command the confidence of the whole community.

Mr. McCreery seconded the resolution.

THE DISCUSSION.

Hon. T. J. Bigham being called upon, said he was a Republican, and would not support any nominees of that party who did not come up to the standard of honest men.

Ex Senator Wood said he was influenced to the present action by the discovery which he made in his business as a physician, that the present burdensome system of taxation was making paupers of all classes of people. He believed the proper way to inaugurate a reform was by altering the charter, whereby a change in the organic law of the city can be made. The way the present city charter is interpreted, the officials have almost an unlimited power over the taxpayers. It is within the power of the Chamber of Commerce to say that the city shall have a new charter, and such is the sense of a body of dishonest or designing men could take advantage of.

General Howe said he would not regard a recommendation by the Chamber that the city be provided with a new charter as an interference in politics.

Mr. Kelly, Secretary of the Chamber, said the question had been forced upon the Chamber, and it was a fact that the present rate of taxation was imperiling the commercial prosperity of the city, the Chamber should take no uncertain action upon this important question. The people expected the Chamber to take a firm and protective stand, and the suggestions made here are but the mutterings of a storm that threatens the city.

Mr. G. W. Hallman thought Mr. Kelly had hit the nail just on the head. The business community, he said, looked to the Chamber of Commerce for relief, and they reasonably expect us, at this meeting, to propose some plan for the amelioration of the present condition of city affairs. If it should result in a general meeting of the citizens, that will be well.

Mr. Hugh M. Bole said he had been a manufacturer for twenty years but never before expected such a state of affairs. He didn't know whether he owned his property or not. He wanted citizens to lay aside party affiliations and join battle for relief. He spoke of millions dropping away from the people and charged the mechanical engineer of the new water works with much of the cause of it.

NOT A POLITICAL MACHINE.

Mr. McCreery was well aware of the evils existing, this chamber could not remedy all. This meeting had been called to recommend the people to nominate honest men for city offices to receive the support of people without regard to party.

Mr. Robert Arthurs said the people earnestly invoked this chamber for relief. He was a republican from principle, but could not sustain the action of that party in the present campaign. The politicians were running everything. The Democratic party is not strong enough to afford relief; but they are willing through a committee appointed to adopt any good suggestion from us. Let us name our men and they will indorse them.

Mr. McCreary strenuously objected to the chamber making nominations. He did not want to see it made a political machine.

Mr. Bigham argued that the Chamber had indorsed the Electoral Compromise bill, and did not think it it out of place.

Mr. Howe, chairman, did not consider that a party measure, for the reason that it had received the approbation of both Republicans and Democrats.

Mr. Meyran favored a public or citizens' meeting to consider nominations, but did not favor such action by the Chamber.

VERBAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Hallman moved an amendment to the resolution, striking out the words "to the several parties." Mr. Hallman appeared to think that this would satisfy third party people.

Mr. Howe thought the resolution was general enough in that regard. It was an admission on all that the best candidates should be put forward.

Mr. T. B. Swearingen favored Mr. Hallman's amendment, and said the Republican party only would make nominations.

Mr. Howe thought the proposed amendment left the resolution somewhat ambiguous.

Mr. F. Sellers would not have action taken that would appear as a slap at any party.

The amendment was then adopted, and as amended the resolution was passed.

THE COMING APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

The Meyran offered the following, which was adopted without discussion:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to confer with the Finance Committee of Councils for the purpose of endeavoring to procure a reduction in the appropriations for the coming year to such an amount as may be consistent with the strictest principle of economy.

Mr. Meyran made a statement that by this means the "budget" might possibly be reduced as much as $100,000.

The Board then adjourned, Mr. Howe and a few others retiring.

A CITIZENS' IMPROMPTU MEETING.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce Mr. W. G. Johnston arose and said that inasmuch as a large number present had expected that different action would be taken by the Board, he would suggest that a citizens' meeting be at once organized. Mr. Arthurs seconded the suggestion and moved that Mr. S. S. Marvin be chosen Chairman. Mr. Geo. A. Kelly was also named for Secretary.

Mr. Meyran said that as Mr. Kelly was Secretary of the Chamber and resided outside of the city it might be better to name some one else. Mr. Follansbee suggested that Mr. Marvin, while doing business in the city and a large taxpayer here, resided in Allegheny.

Finally Mr. Frank Sellers was made chairman and Mr. Weeks Secretary.

CANDIDATES PROPOSED FOR DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Robert Arthurs, as soon as the officers had taken their places, brought forward the business by stating the demand for honest men for offices. He wanted prompt and immediate action and moved that the following be placed in nomination:

For Mayor—Hon. J. K. Moorhead.

For Controller—Frank Rahm.

For City Treasurer—Geo. I. Whitney.

Mr. Arthurs eulogized these as the proper candidates. He was assured they would win. In regard to Mr. Whitney, Mr. Arthurs asserted that he could carry the Democratic party *en masse* and many Republicans would join.

The suggestions were seconded by Mr. M. F. Herron.

Mr. Follansbee suggested a little less rapidity in naming candidates might be beneficial. The gentlemen named were good, but there were others equally so that some one might want to suggest. He doubted, too, whether General Moorhead would accept any nomination.

Mr. Swearingen said that although an Alleghenian, he would state that he knew one of those mentioned who would not serve. Other candidates could, however, be had who would exert themselves at the election and might be nominated after a conference with the committee of the Democratic County Committee. He knew the nominees would receive nearly the unanimous support of the Democratic party.

Mr. W. G. Johnston knew of one gentleman named that would not accept. He moved to amend the motion to nominate, that a committee of five be appointed to make selections of persons as candidates and that when this meeting adjourn it adjourn to meet on Saturday next when this committee shall report.

Mr. Meyran thought that three names for each office might be suggested from which to select.

Mr. Arthurs said this would never do. Such a committee would be "bulldozed" in no time. He wanted immediate nominations. Here you are now, said he, and let us act, nominate at once.

Mr. Lindsay—If we go on to day we may defeat our own ends. The Democrats may nominate a straight ticket. Their committee meets to-night and we should have a committee to confer with them and act harmoniously.

Mr. Marvin agreed with Mr. Arthurs and wanted immediate nominations. Let us name two for each office and have the Democrats choose from them.

Dr. Wood—The names suggested are *unapprochable*, we will be safe with them. He thought, however, the citizens ticket should be geographically laid out. There must be consultation with the Democratic committee, it will not do to be arbitrary. He had no doubt the Democrats would concede but it would be well at least to appear to consult, but don't "bulldoze" them with a tiket.

Mr. Lindsay said if the committee was to report to a subsequent meeting it would be "packed" and the report would never get out.

Mr. Arthurs—Let the committee have power to act.

A COMMITTEE OF TWENTY-FIVE.

After some further discussion, Mr. Johnston withdrew his amendment or substitute, and Mr. Weeks offered another substitute that a committee of twenty-five with full power be appointed.

Mr. Bole wanted this committee named at once.

Mr. McCreary and others thought the Chairman ought to have some little time, if even only till bed time, when he could have the list published in the morning papers.

Mr. Lindsay insisted on the immediate appointment.

Mr. Johnston wanted the directors of the Chamber appointed, but this was strongly objected to.

An immediate appointment was insisted upon and a number of gentlemen crowded round the Secretary and Chairman, and the list was made out and filled by Sellers, on motion, being made chairman.

Frank Sellers, Chairman, W. G. Johnston, G. W. Hallman, C. Meyran, J. C. Lindsay, Robert Arthurs, Geo. Weeks, George W. Dilworth, George A. Berry, Dr. E. A. Wood, S. B. Floyd, S. Beymer, Thomas Mellon, William Clark, John Moorhead, G. L. Fohnestock, Geo. A. Kelly and the Hon. Major William Frew, T. J. Bigham, Oliver McClintock, Alexander King, William Coleman, Joseph Woodwell and Alexander Bradley.

It was then decided that the committee meet at eleven o'clock this morning at the rooms of the Chamber.

Mr. Woods wanted a sub-committee appointed to meet the Democracy, but Mr. Arthurs would not listen to it and the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

In the case of Moore vs. Barr *et al.*, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $5,000. It is stated that when the jury retired on Tuesday, one old gentleman, on the first ballot, laid his figures at $20,000. This was the sum claimed in the declaration, and could not under any circumstances be exceded; but it is stated that this old gentleman insisted, at times, on throwing aside the declaration and fixing the sum at $25,000. One of them was in favor of $15,000, four for $10,000, one for $7,000, four for $5,000, and four for 6½ cents. A vast number of ballots were taken, and the figure agreed upon was a compromise. The case will no doubt be carried to the Supreme Court. The important question which will be raised before that body will probably be the one of privileged communication—as to whether the article is entitled to be classed as such, in view of the United Colored Republican Convention in the *Post* and the plaintiff. This question the Court on both trials ruled against the defendants. If the Supreme Court rule in favor of them on this point, the decision will put an end to men prosecuting on libel, numerous other questions which will probably be taken up, prominent among which are the action of the Court in not allowing the question of privileged communication for the jury to decide, in support of which proposition a number of decisions were cited at the trial, and in leaving it within the discretion of the jury to return vindicative or exemplary damages.

Apollonl Rosen vs. John Rosch; libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Louis Peterson vs. Henry Lange. Rule to open judgment and allow defendant to defend.

Isaac Lacy vs. Amos Lewis; previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,300.

The Commonwealth *ex. rel.* vs. John J. Adair. Inquisition *de lunatico inquirendo* granted, to be held by one of the Judges of this court, and the jury to be empannelled from the jurors attending court February 9, 1877.

The Culmer Spring Company vs. James D. Kelly. Preliminary injunction granted, plaintiff to give bond in the sum of $900.

Joseph Torrens vs. James Wall. Verdict for plaintiff for $231 38.

ANOTHER ALLEGHENY TRUST CASE.

John Rynd vs. The Allegheny Trust Company. Action to recover $30,000 in Government bonds, on deposit with the company when the bank closed. The defendants deny that the bonds were ever placed with the company, and claim that the transaction was an individual one with Mr. Reed, the President. They also claim that the plaintiff was a stockholder in the defendant company to the amount of five shares, and therefore was not in a position to recover damages from the rest of the company, he being equally responsible as they for the management of affairs. The plaintiff denies that he ever became a partner in the concern, which was misincorporated, the shares alleged to be his never having been tranferred to him on the books. The case is still on trial. Messrs Hampton & Dalzell for plaintiff, and A. M. Brown and the late Judge Shaler for defendant.

Wm. Weiman vs. J. Frendenberg. Action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $51 60.

A. Colburn & Co. vs. Samuel P. Shriver. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Landberg vs. Floyd; Beck vs. Reed *et al.*; Edmundson vs. Penny; Smith vs. Bollman; Jones vs. Point Bridge Company; Trauerman vs. Brewers' Insurance Company; same vs. National Insurance Company; same vs. Humboldt Insurance Company; same vs. Teutonia Insurance Company; Lloyd vs. Siebeneck; Cuttle vs. Dinhuisen; Foley vs. Cambria Iron Railroad Company; Hahn vs. Good; Curran *et al.* vs. Grogan; Ihmsen vs. Ledlie; Biggert vs. city of Pittsburgh; Bray vs. Musgrave.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

The motion for a new trial on the suits against John McCloskey, growing out of the Tigress explosion, was argued, but not decided. Other cases were heard on the argument list.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Julius Streng, the South Side knitting machine agent, was convicted, on oath of his former employer, Julius Fraps, of embezzlement, but was found not guilty on the other count of the indictment, larceny by bailee.

Henry Hechenroether, charged with assault and battery on oath of Frederick Kestner. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

Commonwealth vs. William J. Backhouse; charged with misdemeanor in office on oath of K. McIntosh. *Nolle prosequi* allowed on payment of costs by defendant. Backhouse, a city constable, was accused of having unlawfully retained a small sum of money which he realized from an execution.

James McCleary is on trial on a charge of entering a building with intent to commit a felony.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

Commonwealth vs. J. H. Alfree, Wm. Emory, Jas. L. Craven, John Schultz, Thomas McGinnis, John Kelly, Frank McCall, Christian Kressling, G. C. Martin, A. Young, T. J. Rodgers, Hugh Carey, Louis Hufunsgal *et al.*, James McClaney, J. N. Strub, Michael Dunn, H. A. Gibben, Wm. Armstrong, Geo. Louther, John Glunt.

Legal Notes.

Messrs. Brown and Lambie yesterday entered suit for damages in behalf of John Lamb and Wealthy Ann Wright, the latter, against Andrew Robinson and Charles Snyder. The plaintiff, who kept a boarding house, says the defendants trespassed upon her premises, levied and sold her goods valued at $500, in addition to which she has sustained special damages by inconvenience, etc., of $300, and further damages by inconvenience to her boarders. A summons was issued.

A bill in equity was filed by the counsel for the Culmer Spring Company against James D. Kelly, restraining him from selling twenty-five shares of stock in that company. The Court granted a preliminary injunction, and fixed next Tuesday morning in the third week of the term for a final hearing.

William A. Ahl yesterday instituted proceedings in divorce from his wife, Cora J. Ahl, and a subpœna was awarded. About two years ago Mrs. Ahl sued for a divorce on the ground of cruel treatment, but the court, after a full hearing, refused to grant it. The husband alleges desertion since the date of the wife's petition, December 10th, 1874.

The will of Mary Jane Scott, late of McKeesport, was filed in the Register's office for probate yesterday. It is dated January 2d, 1877, and appoints Joseph Scott executor.

That Concert

Our readers will do well to remember the concert to be given this evening in the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College. Tickets can be had at the Methodist Book Store, Smithfield street, at the music stores of Mr. S. Hamilton and Mr. C. C. Mellor, and at the jewelry store of Mr. Thomas McFadden, Jr. The doors will open at 7 o'clock and the concert commence at 7:45 P. M.

THE LOCAL OPTIONISTS.

Their Convention at Lafayette Hall—Report of the Committee on Resolutions—Addresses, &c., &c.

In accordance with a publish announcement, the friends of local option, of this county, assembled in convention at Lafayette Hall at ten o'clock yesterday morning. The convention was called to order by Rev. George K. Ormond, Chairman of the Executive Committee. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr Wotring, of Mansfield, after which an organization was effected by electing Abdiel McClure, Esq., of Homestead, as President, and George F. Turner and reporters of the press as secretaries.

Doctors Jennings and Starr and Mr. George F. Finley were appointed a committee on resolutions, after which Rev. Mr. Ormond gave a statement of the condition of local option sentiment in Allegheny county. In concluding he introduced Rev. E. B. Snyder. The reverend gentleman expressed himself as surprised at the small number present, and remarked that those leading in the movement should have consulted fully before calling a convention. He was in favor of the movement, and thought the sinking skin to the Local Option law was needed here to clinch the good already accomplished by Mr. Murphy.

Dr. Jennings said he desired it distinctly understood that this movement was in no sense antagonistic to the work of Mr. Murphy.

Rev. Mr. Ormond said he had a conversation with Mr. Murphy, and found that he was in sympathy with the objects sought to be secured. Mr. M., however, had declined to attend the convention this afternoon.

The convention then took a recess until 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.

The convention assembled at half past two P. M. In the absence of the President, Mr. T. P. Hershberger was called to preside.

Rev. Mr. Williams offered prayer.

ADDRESS BY REV. MR. GILL.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, Rev. W. H. Gill, in response to an invitation, addressed the convention. He said that in coming into the hall he was reminded of one thing, and that was, that Brother Murphy was not here. The speaker proceeded to show the importance of combining legal action with moral suasion. We should be charitable enough to allow all the means that could be brought to bear upon this giant evil, rum, to put it out and away, and remove the temptation. He discussed the license system and showed it to be dangerous and pernicious in all its tendencies, and to-day it was intended to regulate the business, it was a total failure. The license laws legalize murder and other crimes and make them in a measure respectable. We are responsible for perpetuating this business, and while we permit it we are all of us in the business and responsible for the fearful consequences flowing therefrom. The propriety of a local option law was next discussed, the speaker contending that it was right and just and had, during its existence, proved a blessing and a power of good; that it was capable of producing good and only good wherever it had a fair chance to be tested; that as its adoption would remove the question from party politics, Democrats and Republicans alike could unite without disturbing their party relations. The moral phase of the question was taken up, the speaker holding that all men in favor of moral suasion; that no one believed we could reform men by law. He believed in the present Murphy movement to reform men, but we did not want Murphy coming to Pittsburgh at stated intervals to reform the victims of this license system, and there is, or should be, no antagonism between Mr. Murphy and the friends of local option. The two should go together, and if Mr. Murphy was not in sympathy with local option he ought to be, for if Mr. Murphy succeeded in reasoning the lost drunkard and closing up every dram shop, in six months, under the present license system, they would begin to open again, and in twelve months they would all be in full blast.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Dr. Jennings, reported the following:

WHEREAS, The traffic in and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage are the greatest moral and political evils that afflict our country, and the experience of three hundred years has taught the world that the intemperance fostered by the saloon is but a crime against God and humanity. Giving legal sanction to a moral wrong for a price, and making the State a copartner in the iniquity, must be every Christian and Christian sentiment. Our obligations as philanthropists impel us to enter our solemn protest against legalizing a moral wrong.

Resolved, That, considering the principle upon which our Government and institutions are founded, we most earnestly deprecate the repeal of the local option law, as against the will of the people, forty-one counties of the State having voted against license.

Resolved, That we most earnestly request the Legislature to re-enact the law of 1872, or its equivalent, as the best measure to curtail and dry up the evils of intemperance.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the unanimity with which all Christian denominations unite in this movement for re-enactment.

Resolved, That as Allegheny county pays about nine times more to defray the expenses resulting from the liquor traffic credited on by seventeen hundred licensed men than it receives in licenses, it is a matter of economy as well as of morals, to suppress the business.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the great moral and religious reform now in progress in our cities and county and hail its devoted leaders with a hearty God-speed, they chiefly reinforcing the effects, while we also aim to remove the cause of the evils.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the local option movement should stand distinct from all other issues and that a special election be held at which the only question submitted should be license or no licens.

Resolved, That the report of the Brewers' Convention, that the present local option law caused the suspension of fifty-four breweries in this State during the short period of its continuance, is a sufficient answer to all statements that the law was a failure.

Resolved, That we will appeal to the God of Righteousness to aid us in this priceless work, in supplicating that should the desired by every reflecting and patriotic person in the State.

The resolutions were considered *seriatim*, and after discussion they were adopted. The report was then adopted as a whole.

Rev. George K. Ormond presented the following:

Resolved, That the local option law which we ask is in accordance with the Democratic, Republican, American principle, as it consults the will of the people and has a just regard for the consent of the governed.

Adopted.

Resolved, That the re enactment of the local option law will take the question of temperance out of the field of politics, and, so long as left in force on the statute book will make the friends of temperance in all parties, and not only substitute the necessity of a third party to care for and secure the interests of temperance, but leave the great political parties now in the field at peace.

This resolution provoked considerable discussion, the majority of the speakers opposing the adoption of the resolution.

Resolved, That for the Legislature to now ignore the local option law, and throw this great question back on the friends of temperance unprotected by any statute to their will, would, in our judgment, result in the organization of a third strong party, and be destructive to both the peace and prosperity of the great Democratic and Republican parties.

This resolution was promptly laid on the table.

Resolved, That the true political wisdom as well as the interests of humanity, of good order, of temperance and moral decency demand the re-enactment of the Local Option law, that under its provisions the people may be able to protect themselves against the evils consequent on the free sale and use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

Adopted.

Resolved, That we have confidence in the wisdom, the good judgment and patriotism of our Legislature and believe that they will have a just regard for the will of the people and grant them the re-enactment of this eminently just, fair and beneficent measure.

Adopted.

The convention adjourned till 7:30 P. M.

Evening Session.

The convention met at 7:30 P. M., Rev. Collins in the chair.

ADDRESS BY DR. PERSHING.

After devotional exercises Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing was introduced and delivered an address. He argued in favor of a suppression of the liquor traffic by legal enactment. Such a course would not only benefit the men who drink liquor, but it would benefit the public. The speaker maintained that every dollar spent for intoxicating liquors as a beverage is an absolute loss to the man who drinks. If, said the speaker, I drink a glass of liquor to-night, not a single drop of that liquor will ever be assimilated by me. It never becomes blood, or bone or muscle. The strong moral authority sustained the assertion that liquor was injurious to man. Liquor has a commercial value, it is true, but it has no intrinsic value; it does not add to the actual wealth of the country. If the traffic were suppressed men would seek other and better employment, and the money would be diverted to channels of trade that would result in vastly more benefit to the business interests of the country. The speaker gave figures from the Treasury Department showing the immense amount of liquor manufactured in this country and the many millions of dollars paid annually by the consumers, and argued therefrom that much of this money, if the liquor traffic were suppressed, would go to make happy homes and prosperous business men, where now we have destitution and misery.

Rev. Marcus Ormond was the next speaker. He advocated total abstinence, moral suasion and good, wholesome legislation combined as the best means of stopping the evils of intemperance. He favored local option because it was a good measure and was not a political measure. It can be supported conscientiously by men of both parties. Green county, largely Democratic, had given a majority for local option. Allegheny county gave a majority against it—not because she was Republican, but because of the whisky influence in the cities. Other counties were opened as being in favor of local option—the ball was rolling on, and the speaker had no doubt the law would be re-enacted.

After a further informal discussion of the local option law, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE TEMPERANCE WORK.

Meetings at the Fifth Avenue Church and Elsewhere—Announcements, &c., &c.

The Fifth avenue M. P. Church was not crowded last evening, indeed the audiences at this place seem to be diminishing nightly, all of which, no doubt, may be attributed to the continued absence of Mr. Murphy, who has been distributing his time among the various churches throughout the two cities. The conduct of the meeting was in charge of Rev. J. J. Murray, pastor of the church.

After the usual opening devotional services, Rev. Murray said there should be no reason why a good meeting could not be held notwithstanding the absence of Mr. Murphy. If the work was only of man it would come to naught, but if it was of God, as he believed it to be, nothing could interpose to hinder its progress.

Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, assisted by the choir sang with fine effect "Where Hast Thou Gleaned To-day?" These charming singers have contributed much to the enjoyment of these meetings.

Joseph R. Hunter thought this work would go on until the entire country would be free from the curse of rum.

Mr. Robert Gillespie looked upon the movement as practical christianity. He thought the Christian world had a work to do, and they must not consider poor, degraded humanity too low to save. The world was not redeemed simply because men did not come and reform as they should, a common destiny. If we would live as we ought to live more persons would be saved. Religion was one of the great considerations of life, but he thought it did not set well on an empty stomach; therefore he thought that a practical christianity, such as would induce a man to clothe himself decently, keep himself clean and place food in the stomach would do a great deal towards saving the world.

He thought it more creditable for a man to yield his life a sacrifice than to disgrace his manhood.

After a few stirring remarks from Rev. Murray a number of signatures were also obtained to the pledge when the meeting adjourned.

MEETING AT THE LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS.

At eleven o'clock yesterday forenoon a meeting was held in the Lincoln Club Rooms, now the Y. M. T. U. headquarters, it was for the purpose of forming some plan by which the speakers, meetings, &c., can be systemized and be put in better running order. Mr. Murphy, Miss Frances Willard and Miss Kate Jackson, a lady companion of Miss Willard, were present and a crowded house of ladies and representative men of the new converts gave them a hearty welcome to the first meeting in the new headquarters. Mr. Murphy occupied the chair. He thanked God that we were permitted to meet in these rooms, named in honor of the author of our beloved motto, "With malice toward none and charity for all." In the Providence of God we were brought together for the first time in these rooms, and hoped that what Faneuil Hall was to Boston, so might these rooms be to the whole country. He thought it was now time to select men to speak that are wholly consecrated to God and the work. Many of the men are unable to work longer without support. The Union should organize a board of such speakers, give them certificates, send them out and let the public pay for their labor. He would close on the pledge to go to the poor house working in the cause. The men were capable and willing to work, and the people were willing to support them; now was the time to lift the work out of the mud and make it support the workers. Many of the men were now paying their own car fare when visiting meetings, besides losing their private business. This should not be allowed, and the public would furnish the money if the matter was brought to their notice. A gentleman in the audience asked a speaker to come to his church and try to influence his drunken son to reform, and then throw only five cents into the contribution box for the support of that speaker; he did not and would never bless any man or family until they made some sacrifice for the cause of Christ. The temperance cause should have men like Moody and Sankey, consecrated to God and the work.

Some of the audience construed Mr. Murphy's remarks to mean that none but Christian men should be sent out as speakers. This gave rise to considerable discussion, and the sense of the meeting seemed to be that the speakers should not be confined to men professing religion.

Mr. Murphy explained that he did not desire to be understood as wishing to debar any of the reformed men from speaking; he only wanted a system adopted by which the speakers could go out with authority and be able to earn a living while engaged in the work.

The hour of the noon meeting arriving at the "old home," it was concluded to adjourn until four o'clock in the afternoon.

The meeting re-assembled at 4 P. M., when Dr. Woods was called to the chair. He said the object of the meeting seemed to be to discuss measures looking to the help of those who were spending their time and energies for the cause of temperance, but he did not know whether this was a meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Union or not.

Mr. Murphy said he thought it was. He had taken the responsibility to call the meeting for the purpose of prayer and talk about the matter alluded to.

The Chair said the meeting must be regarded as an informal one, and its action would not be binding on the Union.

The following resolution, offered at the morning session, by Mr. Sarber, was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to devise a plan by which speakers and meetings may be regulated and controlled.

The Chair was authorized to appoint the committee provided for by the resolution.

The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MEETING AT THE "OLD HOME."

A noonday meeting was held at the Fifth Avenue M. P. Church, at which Mr. Murphy presided. After devotional exercises Mr. Murphy called for brief speeches from the ministers, officers and members.

Mr. Murphy announced that he would not be at the meeting this evening. "I will leave next Monday," said he, "to see my children." He was then called forth on Stockton avenue this evening, and at the Baptist Church also."

Miss Frances Willard and Miss Kate Jackson occupied seats in the pulpit, and at the close of the meeting loud calls were made for Miss Willard, but Rev. Dr. Murray, pastor of the church, it is said, will not permit women to speak or pray in his church, and of course she had to keep quiet.

A voices from the audience: "If you can't speak, then stand up and let us see you."

A minister suggested that